The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 870---Vol. XXII.] LONDON, SATURDAY. APRIL 24, 1852. [Price 6d.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

LYLE v. SIMMONS.

IN RE CARVANNAL MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 16th day of April instant, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday, the 13th day of May next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING TWELVE (1056ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said defendant, of and in the said MINE, and the like PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information application may be made to Messrs. Grylls and Hill, solicitors, Helston; or to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, April 21, 1852.

SALE OF NORTH WHEAL BASSET SHARES.—As AGENT for Mr. PRYOR, I hereby COUNTERMAND the NOTICE of SALE, for the 27th inst., of the TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (6000ths) SHARES in the above MINE, which appeared in your last Journal, the same having been sold by private contract.—Mining Offices, 75, Old Broad-street. THOS. P. THOMAS.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
EXTENSIVE SILVER AND LEAD MINES IN SWITZERLAND.

MR. MURRELL has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, at Garraway's, on Saturday, May 1, at Twelve o'clock, the very extensive and highly profitable SILVER and LEAD MINES, extending 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, abounding with ores of extreme richness, situate in the valley of LOETSHEN, CANTON DU VALAIS, SWITZERLAND, near the River Rhone, with communication thereto; also numerous WORKSHOPS, FOUNDRIES, and other BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MILLS, &c., with abundance of water-power.

This being the only smelting establishment of importance in Switzerland, the proprietor will have a great monopoly. Coals and wood abound in the neighbourhood, and nearly £20,000 have been expended in bringing the property to its present perfect state A party, therefore, has the opportunity of coming in at a time when the foundation is substantially laid for realising a large fortune. They are held for 90 years from the Government.—The estate may be viewed.

Particulars had in London of Messrs. Long and Long, solicitors, 63, Cornhill; Henry Chatteris, Esq., Gresham-street; and Mr. Murrell, auctioneer, &c., 1, Walbrook, where a plan of the estate may be seen.—Particulars may also be had of Mons. Inalbon de Tourtemagne, Hotel de la Poste, Switzerland.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at BOLLOWALL and NANPEAN MINES, in the parish of SAINT JUST, near PENZANCE, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by SELLING the under-mentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS—viz., an excellent 40-inch cylinder ENGINE, 8-feet stroke, with boiler, nine tons, 40 fathoms 9-inch pumps, 30 fathoms 6-inch, 30 fathoms 5-inch and 4-inch, 9-inch, 6-inch, and 5-inch plungers, H-pieces, &c., together with a large quantity of other useful materials.—Dated Saint Just, April 10, 1852.

COLLIERY MATERIALS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, at EARLS-HEATON COMMON, near DEWSBURY, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, CYLINDER and principal working parts of a 30-horse HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, fitted up in a very superior and substantial manner; 56 yards of 13 in. pumps, with working barrels, windbox, bucket door piece, with buckets, clacks, spear plates, bucket and clack doors, &c., to suit; one 10-horse HIGH PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler and rope roll, and 40 yards of 6 in. pumps, with two windboxes and two working barrels, buckets, clacks, spears, and spear plates, &c., to suit, all in excellent working order; also the bed plate of engine, with chimney, boiler seat, &c.; one capstan or winch, with 36 yards of rope; one horse gin, with pit head frame, pulleys, &c., complete, with 36 yards of 5 in. round rope, nearly new, horse gears, &c.; 800 yards of malleable and cast-iron tram-plates, with turns, &c., to suit; 11 yards of 5 in. pumps, with spears and spear plates; 30 yards of box rods, with chisel, keys, &c., complete. The materials comprising the blacksmiths' shop, with bellows, and a quantity of blacksmiths' tools; also a quantity of old iron and metal, a lot of pit timber and deals, comprising about two thousand puncheons and couplings, together with a quantity of useful articles suitable for colliery purposes.—Approved bills will be taken in payment for sums above £5, or 2½ per cent. returned for cash. The materials may be viewed any day previous to the sale, on applying to George Forster, on the premises.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, at the ANGEL INN, HELSTON, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on such conditions as will be then produced, and in such lots as will suit the convenience of purchasers, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY 6000th SHARES in NORTH WHEAL BASSET MINE, in the parish of Illogan, Cornwall; and also FIVE HUNDRED 6000th SHARES in WEST WHEAL BASSET MINE, situate in the same parish.

Information and authority to inspect the above mines may be obtained, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. Coode, Browne, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London; Messrs. Grylls and Hill, solicitors, Helston; or Mr. Pryor, Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth.—Dated Helston, April 14, 1852.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS.

MR. THOS. THOMAS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, NEATH, on Wednesday, 5th May, 1852, between the hours of One and Three o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), in lots, and subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, the following valuable and improvable

FREEHOLD ESTATES:

The FARMS of MAESMELIN and PANT-Y-SHAKET, with the woodland adjoining, containing together about 152A. 3R. 11P.

The FARM of PENTWYN, with the cottages thereon and woodland adjoining, containing altogether about 43A. 1R. 3P.

A MOIETY of the FARMS of NOTADD WEN and TYR EINON, with the cottages thereon and the woodland adjoining, containing altogether about 142A. 1R. 28P.

TWO very desirable PIECES or PARCELS of LAND, situate between Neath Abbey and the Skewen, having extensive frontage to the turnpike-road, and admirably adapted for building purposes, containing together about 7A. 0R. 1P., all of which are in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.

And all MINES and MINERALS under a part, containing upwards of 200 acres, of the GLANBRANE ESTATE, situate in the parish of Llansamlet.

Particulars and plans will shortly be ready for delivery. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. Llewellyn & Randall, solicitors, Neath; or of the Auctioneer, James-street, Neath, who will, on being applied to, give every facility for viewing the property.

Very IMPORTANT to ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, MACHINE MAKERS MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, and OTHERS.

MR. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from Mr. C. Todd, the eminent engineer, &c., of the Sun Foundry, Dewsbury-road, LEEDS, who is declining business on account of ill health, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the PREMISES of the said SUN FOUNDRY, on Monday, the 10th May, and following days, all his truly valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS and UTENSILS, STOCK in TRADE, &c.—Full and detailed particulars of which will be given in future advertisements, and in descriptive catalogues, which will be prepared in due course; and any further information, in the interim, may be had of Mr. Todd, on the premises; or of the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

MR. H. M. PARTRIDGE will SELL, by AUCTION, at the Westgate Inn, in the town of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, the undermentioned valuable LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY, situate in the parish of MONYTHUSLOYNE, in the county of MONMOUTH, within half a mile of the works at Abercarne, and very conveniently situate within a short distance of the tram-roads, the canal and the turnpike-road from Abercarne to Newport, in the following lots:—

LOT I.—All that FARM and LANDS, with convenient FARM-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, called Sych Pant and Caid-pen-rhiw Darren, containing about 61 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Phillips, as tenant thereof.

LOT II.—All those pieces or parcels of land called Caid-dwn-bach, containing about 14 acres, in the occupation of Thomas Elias, as tenant thereof.

The above estates are copyhold of the Manor of Abercarne, and the whole of the minerals under them are unworked.

To view the respective properties, apply to the respective tenants, or to Mr. Rees Edward Rees, of Pantrhiwgoch, near Castletown; and for further particulars, and to treat, to the auctioneer, or to Messrs. Prothero and Fox, solicitors, Newport.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the TYWARNHAYLE MINES, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, an excellent 80-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder and 8 ft. in the shaft, with FOUR BOILERS, brass lining in air pump, oak connection rod, cape, brasses, &c., complete.

A 50-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.

An 18-inch CYLINDER STEAM WHIM ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

Large capstans, shears, and ropes.

A large quantity of 18 inch, 17 inch, 16 inch, and other pumps and windbores; 18 inch 17 inch, 16 inch, 14 inch, and other H-pieces, door pieces, plunger poles, stuffing boxes and glands; faggotted iron rod plates, 6, 7, and 8 inches wide; staples and glands, caps, rod bolts, flanch pins, bucket joints, prongs, &c.; a great number of bucket and clack brasses, and a large quantity of good whim chain and railroad iron.

For further particulars and catalogues, application to be made to the agents at the mine; or to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, at their offices at Truro, or at 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.—Dated April 15, 1852.

DEVONSHIRE.
MINING AND EXCELLENT FARMING PROPERTY, LAMERTON, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of all that excellent ESTATE (exempt from great tithe and land tax), called or known by the name of WOODMAN'S WELL, situate in the parish of LAMERTON, in the county of DEVON (and now in the occupation of Mr. David Watkins, whose term therein will expire at Michaelmas next), containing by admeasurement about 86 acres rich PASTURE, MEADOW, ARABLE, and WOODLAND.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque neighbourhood, being within a few minutes' walk of the celebrated Lydford Cascade, and has the advantage of a good and substantial dwelling-house, with lawn, gardens, &c., and containing, on the ground floor, dining and drawing-rooms, kitchens, dairy, wash-house, and cellar, with seven good and convenient bed-rooms over, and all other necessary offices, together with barn, stables, coach house, &c., attached.

It is distant from that excellent market town, Tavistock, about five miles, and Okehampton, six miles, also within an easy distance of limekilns; and to a sportsman offers advantages rarely to be met with, as it is a fine shooting country. The rivers adjacent thereto abound with trout, and there are three packs of hounds kept in the neighbourhood.—In addition to the richness of the surface, no doubt is entertained of the mineral productions of the substratum, as several copper lodes have already been discovered, and though not hitherto prosecuted to any extent, 15 tons of rich copper ore were sampled and sold four years since from a shaft not exceeding 7 fms. deep. This valuable mine is known by the name of Wheal Susan.

Also will BE SOLD, with the above-named property, the FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of all those TWO PIECES of COPPICE WOODLAND, called by the several names of WATERVALE and PRESCOMBE WOODS, immediately adjoining Woodman's Well, and situate in the aforesaid parish of Lamerton, containing 7A. 2R., or thereabouts, of young thriving oak coppice and timber, and may be, with the Woodman's Well Wood, converted into a nice preserve for game.

For viewing, and to treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. J. D. Weekes, Hurleditch, Tavistock, Devon.

N.B.—Should the aforesaid property not be sold within one month, the same will be let, from Michaelmas next, for a term of 7 or 14 years.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON-SHIPBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WORKS of a FIRM which has been established for many years in one of the principal SHIPBUILDING PORTS of SCOTLAND, together with all the MACHINERY and TOOLS requisite for carrying on the business of an Engineer, Iron-Shipbuilder, and Founder, in all the branches. The premises are spacious, most substantially erected, and well arranged. The machinery stock of a superior description. Freights to all parts very moderate, and wages low. Coals and iron can be procured on most favourable terms.

To one or more parties desirous of engaging in business as engineers, having at command about £10,000, this will be found a most eligible opportunity.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—British and Foreign—and not being a *dealer*, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Wheal Williams, Wheal Yeoland, Wood Mine, East Boringdon, Boringdon Park, Bodcoli, Devon and Courtenay, Alfred Consols, Hennock, Wheal Brewer, North Crenver, Caradon Wood, Lydford Consols, Wheal Fanny, Bodmin Consols, Colonial Gold, East Russell, Wheal Zion, Wheal Golden, Wheal Lovel, Okel Tor, Great Bryn Consols, Wheal Surprise, North Fowey Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Wheal Benny.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, including the gold mines, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—April 23.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, *JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.*

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.—COPIES of a REPORT on the PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS of this valuable LEAD MINE may be had on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle street, London.

WHEAL FANNY (Lead Mine),—COPIES of a REPORT on the present position and prospects of this valuable MINE, may be obtained on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, *No. 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.
N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to.—April 23, 1852.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES, 1, *CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.*
Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.
Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.
*** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 17, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.*

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, *No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.*

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, Austinfriars, London.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state. T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, have the following SHARES FOR SALE:—East Wheal Russell, Silver Valley, Prince Albert, Castle Dinas, Charlestown United, Hennock, Caradon Vale, New East Crowndale, Trebell, Wheal Langford and Baring United, Wheal Fortune, Great Wheal Tonkin, Bronfloyd, Mendip Hills, &c.

MOLYNEUX AND CO.'S OFFICES are OPEN for CONDUCTING MINING COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.—Wheal Fortune, Great Wheal Tonkin, &c., No. 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.
N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Wheal Seton	Trumpet Consols	West Providence
Alfred Consols	Wheal Reeth	St. John del Rey
West Caradon	Bedford United	Cobre
South Caradon	South Frances	South Tolgus
Tremayne	Botallack	Treviskey Marilyn

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Clive	East Daren	Garreg
Wheal Harriett	Cefn Bruno	Treleigh
Kilbricken	Bryntail	North Downs
West Alfred Consols	South Tamar	Linares

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, *CORNHILL, LONDON.*

MR. HUBERT BARNES RYE has RETURNED from his VISIT to the CORNISH MINES, and will be FOUND at his old established BRITISH COPPER, TIN, and LEAD MINING OFFICE, 77, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, where he will be happy to give the gratuitous benefit of his experience to his customers, and to his old friends the public.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.*

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. *OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.*

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.*

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR or RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR-IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

WANTED,—A PERSON, having about £1500 at command, to JOIN the FREEHOLDER in WORKING his MINES on ROYALTY. There are three good measures of COAL, and the same of rich IRONSTONE, within 80 yards of the surface, which consists of good brick clay and sand,—near Birmingham, within a few yards of the railway. With suitable persons a satisfactory profit and unusual advantages may be secured. The proprietor is too much engaged, yet wishes the works to proceed in connection with a respectable practical commercial man—not under 30 years of age. None but principals need address, with real name.—Apply by letter, "Box 66," Post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED,—A SITUATION, as MANAGER of a TIN-PLATE WORKS. The Advertiser thoroughly understands his business, and can give first-rate references.—Address (under cover, "Y. Z."), Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as VIEWER and MANAGER of a COLLIERY, by a Person who has had considerable experience in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Excellent testimonials as to ability, &c., can be sent on application.—Letters to be addressed "A. B." Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be attended to.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, COPPER OR LEAD SMELTERS.—A respectable Person, having had good experience in SMELTING the above ores, desires an ENGAGEMENT TO WORK THE SAME. He understands well quick and profitable methods for reducing low-priced ores, slags, &c., and will not object if engaged out of England, being well acquainted with the continent.
Address, "J. P.," 32, Westmoreland-place, City-road, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A CORNISH MINE in the neighbourhood of BODMIN,—A NEW or good SECOND-HAND 18 or 20-inch cylinder HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM or OVERHEAD CRANK STEAM ENGINE. Tenders to be sent in on or before Monday, the 26th inst., at Eleven o'clock.
Address, "Tender for Steam Engine," 76, King William-street.
London, April 19, 1852.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—ENGINE MAKERS desirous to CONTRACT for a PORTABLE DIRECT 12-horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, of good and substantial workmanship, with a cylindrical 16-horse boiler, with double furnace and double internal flues. The engine and boiler to be erected and completed (exclusive of masons' work), and set to work in Birmingham, may send price and specification, addressed to "B. and Co.," care of Thos. Smith, Esq., solicitor, Gloucester.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—A PARTY, having an ESTATE in which there is every reason to believe that COPPER ORE of the richest quality exists, is willing to TREAT for the MINING RIGHTS.
Apply to Messrs. McFarquhar and Co., 16, George-street, Mansion-house.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINE.—The ADVENTURERS in this Company, residing in London or the suburbs, are requested to call at the offices of the Company to RECEIVE a REPORT of the PURSER of the progress already made at the mine, and the future prospects of the undertaking.
2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, April 23, 1852.

GREAT COWARCH SILVER-LEAD COMPANY.—A FEW SHARES in this most promising Company FOR SALE, at a low figure.—Reports and full particulars may be obtained on application to A. Cohen and Co., No. 43, Cornhill, London.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—A FEW SHARES to be DISPOSED OF in the GEORGIA CONSOLS TIN MINE, and also in the SOUTH SPEED TIN and COPPER MINE.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Spratley, 2, Winchester-buildings, London.—April 23, 1852.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT—SILVER-LEAD MINE.—TO BE SOLD, A FEW FREE SHARES in a valuable SILVER-LEAD MINE, now in full work. These being free shares, the purchaser will not have to pay any calls, or incur any liabilities whatever.—Full particulars will be forwarded in reply to letters addressed "Alpha," Post-office, Swansea, Wales.

FOR SALE,—FOUR MINES of MANGANESE ORE, situated at about 18 miles from GIESSEN (Germany).—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. J. White, 104, Union-street, Glasgow; or Mr. Fred. Pillot, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

NOLUNS MINES.—TO BE LET, the MINE of PORTACARN, situate about two miles from OUGHTERARD; distant, by Lake Corrib, 14 miles from Galway Harbour. The mine has been partially opened, and has been reported upon by Pierre J. Foley, Esq., as highly characteristic of being very productive of lead.—Proposals will be received by Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, of Oughterard; or by Thomas Browne, Esq., Tuam, the receiver.—April 19, 1852.

TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—TWO SECOND-HAND double cylinder HIGH and LOW PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES, of 30-horse power each, may be had together or separate, and may be seen at work. Also a NEW ONE, of 30-horse power. Consumption of coals 3½ lbs. per horse power per hour.—Apply in the first instance (by letter) to "X. Y. Z.," care of Messrs. Wm. Joyce and Co., engineers, &c., Greenwich Iron Works, Kent.

MINING STEAM-ENGINES.—For PUMPING, WINDING, CRUSHING, and GRINDING.—ON SALE, or TO BE LET ON HIRE, strong, simple, portable STEAM-ENGINES, with return tube boilers, iron chimneys, &c., can be put into immediate operation without any fixing—are mounted on broad wheels, with horse shafts for removal. Several are ready for delivery at 8, 10, 12, and 20-horse power.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers and portable engine makers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be seen at work.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Practice of Embanking Lands from the Sea, treated as a Means of Profitable Investment of Capital.—Parts 1 and 2.—By JOHN WEALE, F.G.S., land agent and surveyor. London: John Weale, High Holborn, 1852.

The reclamation of land from the sea, a work of so much importance, which has been so extensively adopted on many parts of the coast of Great Britain, and one which requires so much care and nicety in the details of construction to carry out to a successful issue, causes some surprise that such works have not been more extensively written upon and described. In consequence of this dearth of information on so interesting and important a subject, the author addresses this treatise to the attention of capitalists, showing how a good return for capital employed in embanking lands from the sea may be obtained, and how it will ultimately much diminish the usual drawbacks on estates protected by old sea walls. The author is evidently well conversant with the subject, and treats the whole details in a thoroughly practical manner, taking in the various divisions of the subject the weight of embankments, and of water quiescent and impelled by winds, force of waves, currents, nature of materials to be employed under various circumstances—sand, clay, peat, stones, gravel, &c. Eligibility of shores, drainage expenses, benefits, obstacles, &c. Examples and particulars are given of actual embankments, with practical remarks on repairs of old sea walls. The two parts, in one volume, form a valuable addition to Mr. Weale's rudimentary treatises, which have been so well received by the public, and we are happy to learn that, in the course of the current year, a new series of 30 volumes will be published, containing histories of England, Greece, and Rome, chronology and grammar, and dictionaries of the Greek, Latin, and popular modern languages.

RECENT AMERICAN PATENTS.

REVERBERATORY FURNACE.—Mr. Beadleston, of New York, an improved revolving reverberatory furnace: he claims—"The rolling or revolving furnace revolving on friction wheels or rollers, or their equivalent, in combination with an ordinary fire, such as is used in reverberatory furnaces, the two being combined in such a manner that the products of combustion, heated gases, &c., from the grate, shall pass into the interior of said rolling or revolving furnace, substantially as herein described; said rolling or revolving furnace being applicable to any purpose for which ordinary reverberatory or wind furnaces are employed."

CARBONIC ACID GAS ENGINE.—Mr. Salomon, a "new and useful mode of application of liquified carbonic acid gas, as a thermo-mechanic motor, claims: I do not claim the invention of carbonic acid gas in its liquified or aeriform character, as a motive power, neither do I claim the use of the hydrostatic press for liquifying the gas, as these principles have long been known and commented upon by Sir H. Davy, Faraday, Brunel, and others; but what I claim as my invention is—1. A carbonic acid gas engine, in which said fluid passes, from a reservoir where it exists in a liguid state, through suitable valves into a heated cylinder, thence into a refrigerator, where it is cooled, and thence through pumps, where it is condensed by hydrostatic pressure, and forced back again to the reservoir before named, the said engine being constructed substantially as herein described.—2. The combination of crimped leather washers, a spiral spring, or springs, and oil, or any lubricant, for packing the piston rods or plungers."

COPPER SMELTING.—Mr. F. Tracy, of New York, an improvement in the smelting of copper ores, which he thus describes—"I claim as my invention the use, as a flux for ores, combined with an excess of silica, of the sub-silicate of iron, obtained from the second smelting, or from iron furnaces. The grinding of the regulus or mat to a powder (instead of merely breaking it into lumps or fragments), so that a perfect oxidation can be obtained, and leaching with water, which aids the oxidation and extracts the sulphuric acid, when generated, as that acid greatly retards the refining process, when combined with the metallic copper."

IRON MANUFACTURE.—Mr. J. Renton, an improvement in apparatus for making wrought-iron direct from the ore, which he thus describes—"I do not wish to limit myself to the use of a puddling furnace for the final operation, nor to the use of mineral coal, as the same result, in kind, may be produced by a bloomery. What I claim as my invention is, the arrangement of a series of flat vertical tubes, or the equivalent thereof, in a vertical stack, substantially as described, when these are combined with a puddling or other furnace, substantially as described, by means of an interposed ore box, substantially as and for the purpose specified. I also claim combining with each of the deoxydising tubes, as described, and at the middle and lower end thereof, a double inclined plane, substantially as described, to insure the equal descent of the charge of ore, as described. And I also claim, in combination with the series of the oxydising tubes and the ore box, substantially as described, the employment of a series of stationary and a series of adjustable inclined planes, substantially as described, to regulate and insure the equal discharge of the ore from each, and from the whole series of tubes, as described."

Laboratory Notes.

COPPER ELECTRO-PLATED IRON.—The iron plates for ship-building might be coated with copper by the electrotype process, also the rivets, and other parts of the iron-work, as knees, bolts, chains, rings, nails, &c.; and these latter would supersede the same being made of copper for wood ship-building. This would be a truly galvanised iron; the tinning and zincing of iron being independent of galvanic apparatus.

SALTING MEAT.—If beef, &c., be steeped in water containing muriatic acid, until saturated, it may be immediately salted by transferring it to a solution of carbonate of soda.

TUNGSTATE OF LEAD.—An excellent white pigment, and a good substitute for carbonate of lead, common white lead.

AN INVISIBLE AND INDELIBLE INK.—The liquid nitrate of mercury is colourless, and writing executed with it is invisible, remaining so until the paper is held to the fire, when, without injury to it, every letter starts forth intensely black, being at the same time indelible.

TEST FOR SUGAR.—The best test for the varieties of saccharine juices is the sulphate of copper.

PAINTING IRON.—Iron is all the better for being slightly rusty before being painted.

CHARCOAL FIRE-BALLS.—Wood or peat-charcoal powder may be mixed up with sufficient dry clay to bind it together, when moistened with a little water slightly impregnated with saltpetre, which made into balls or cakes, will burn together or separately for a long time with considerable heat, without flame, and requiring very little air for combustion.

VENTILATION.—If the ordinary Dutch cowl be made to turn *to* the wind, instead of *from* it, the air will be blown down it into any apartment to which it may be directed by a pipe, the lower end of which may have a proper register to regulate the draught. Carried below the bars of a fire-grate, it would effectually cure a smokey chimney, and avoid all draughts from doors and windows. The plan itself is not entirely a novelty, though rarely employed, except that a very similar method has long been in use for ventilating the holds of ships; but it deserves universal attention for its efficacy and utility.

IMITATION JASPER.—Mr. Paige, an American chemist, has patented the manufacture of a new mineral composition by the fusion of clay with alkali, soda, lime, and sulphate of copper, or their equivalents, and working the composition into articles of utility and ornament.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.—We are glad to learn that our eminent contributor, Dr. Muspratt, F.R.S.E., of Liverpool, has just been unanimously elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. The professor is now, we believe, connected with all the leading societies of this country and France—a very great distinction for so young a man.

DIAPHRAGM STEAM GENERATOR.—M. Boutigny's (d'Evreux) steam generator is based upon the principle that "bodies evaporate only from their surfaces." This being received as an axiom, it must necessarily follow that in the construction of steam-boilers, either the evaporating surface of metal should be extended to its utmost limit, or the water should be so divided, and its evaporating surfaces be so multiplied, as to arrive at the same end, of obtaining the greatest amount of steam by the expenditure of the least amount of fuel. The steam generator was described to consist of a vertical cylinder of wrought iron, 25 inches high by 12⅝ inches diameter, the base terminating in a hemispherical end, and the upper part closed by a curved lid, upon which was attached the usual steam and safety valves, feed steam, and other pipes, &c. The interior contained a series of diapbragms of wrought-iron, pierced with a number of fine holes, and having alternately convex and concave surfaces. They were suspended by three iron rods, at given distances apart, in such a manner as not to be in contact with the heated exterior, or shell of the boiler. When any water was admitted through the feed pipe it fell upon the upper (convex) disc, which had a tendency to spread it to the periphery, the largest quantity falling through the perforations in the shape of globules; the second diaphragm being concave, tended to direct the fluid from the circumference to the centre, and so on, until if any fluid reached the bottom of the cylinder, it mingled with a thin film of water, in a high state of ebullition, that being the hottest part of the boiler. It appeared, however, that in its transit through these diaphragms, the water was so divided, that exposing a very large surface to the caloric, it was transformed into steam with great rapidity, and with great economy of fuel. The boiler described had been worked for a long time at Paris with great success, giving motion to a steam-engine of 2-horse power. The consumption of coal was stated to be very small, 789 lbs. of water having been converted into steam by 182 lbs. of coal in nine hours, under a pressure of 10 atmospheres. The chemical part of the question was carefully examined, and it was shown, that at that temperature the iron was exactly in the best condition to bear strain. The practical application on a large scale was submitted to the engineers, the author having only proposed the system for small boilers, and under circumstances of wanting to obtain a motive-power in situations of restricted space, and where first cost was a great object.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—Although there can be little doubt that to the use of the fluxes in assaying copper ore, and as I have attempted to show, to fluoric compounds in particular, a large proportion of the sulphate of copper is due, yet there are other causes operating to this end—such as the relative purity of the metals themselves, as compared with the assay; whilst there is a slight loss of metal in the earthy porous crucible in general use among Cornish assayers. The average of cake copper gives a difference of about 1¼ per cent.; tile copper, showing a much larger difference; best selected, something less. The surplus copper, like the nominal returning charge of 55s., or the customary weight of 21 cwts. to the ton, is no real grievance to the miner, provided the competition in the ore market be healthy, and the offers at the ticketings honest ones. But it so happens that there is a great irregularity in the amount of the differences on certain ores; and it will hardly be credited that there is not a single copper company in the market that can tell what may be the actual quantity of copper they may have purchased, until they close their year's smelting; and that they have no means or data on which to regulate their offers for different ores. Under this specific head of their being more or less valuable, on account of their yield of copper, the standard for each lot being varied only on account of the expense of the returning charge of different produces, or the now somewhat exploded fashion (I do not know a more comprehensive word for it) of varying prices on account of quality; but extraordinary as it may appear in practice, the standard is generally in an inverse ratio to the amount of surplus copper on particular ores—for instance, the Fowey Consols, and the greater part of Devon Consols, yield at the works a larger surplus of copper than North Roskear, East Crofty, or Carn Brea; yet the standard usually given is higher for the last-mentioned ores, under the old absurd notions, that "they are better ores for smelting;" whilst the important fact that they are getting less copper for their money is lost sight of, perhaps unknown. THOMAS IRVING HILL.

Gray's Inn-square, Holborn, April 13.

COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—Observing an inquiry in your Notices to Correspondents, for an explanation of Napier's method of smelting copper, I send the particulars.

The process is simply as follows:—The ores are calcined and fused according to the ordinary method, which produces coarse metal, having about equal parts of iron, sulphur, and copper, with any impurities, as tin, antimony, arsenic, &c. This coarse metal is fused with a little salt, coke, and coal (soda ash does the same), when the alkaline salt is reduced, and combines with the coarse metal. This, after been tapped from the furnace into sand beds, and whenever it becomes solid, is put into a tank of water. The coarse metal falls into powder, like slaking lime; the alkali dissolves from the compound, and the heat of the metal causes the solution to boil, so that the powder is boiled in a strong alkaline ley, which has the property of dissolving tin, arsenic, and antimony. This ley, with its impurities, is let off, and the tank filled twice or thrice with water, to cleanse the powder.

The powder is now removed to a calciner, and calcined *dead*, which leaves oxide of iron and copper, which is fused with anthracite coal, and mixed with Australian ores. The oxide of iron in the powder fluxing the silica of the carbonaceous ores, the result of the fusion is coarse copper, to pass to the refining operation.

This is the principle of the process as wrought in this country: its philosophy and practice your intelligent readers will easily perceive.

Glasgow, April 21. J. N.

DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—In consequence of a perusal of the article "On the Northamptonshire Iron Ores," which appeared in your valuable Journal on the 3d inst., I am induced to call your attention to a discovery of iron ore, of unusual richness, which has recently been made in Cornwall. A sample of the ore has been assayed by Mr. Robert Warrington, of Apothecaries' Hall, of which the following is an extract:—Oxide of iron, with a trace of oxide of manganese, 75·0; oxide of copper, 1·5; alumina, 5·5; silicious and insoluble matter, 18·0=100. The lode bears east and west, with a northern underlay, with ore in abundance, and is now being further developed. I shall have pleasure in giving any information respecting it to all interested in the manufacture of iron and steel. Samples are about to be submitted to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey for analysation—the result of which I shall forward to you for your insertion. JAMES MARSH.

Cheapside, April 21.

THE BLAST FURNACE ACCIDENT AT HORSEHAY WORKS.

SIR,—I notice in your Journal of the 13th March, and that of the 27th, two letters, signed "Silex" and "Juvenus," on the subject of the late accident at Horsehay furnace, reported in the Journal of the 28th Feb.

Certainly, the evidence of Mr. Noah Wilkes on the inquest is neither clear nor satisfactory, as the bursting of a tuyere with an explosion is a thing I never heard of, but the *burning* of tuyeres is too well known. If it be the fact, as your correspondent "Juvenus" imagines, that the tuyere would be found, after the explosion, *not* rent to pieces, but perfectly sound, save the small aperture where the leakage took place, then the evidence of Mr. Noah Wilkes and the Shrewsbury chemist would lead to a very wrong impression as to the cause of the explosion; indeed, it would not be by the bursting of the tuyere, whatever may have been the cause.

Your correspondent "Silex" attributes the explosion to a piece of wet cinder falling from about the nose of the tuyere into the melted iron. Now, the iron in a furnace hearth is *always* covered with from 6 to 12 in. of thick tough cinder; a piece of "wet cinder," therefore, falling from the tuyere would drop into this cinder, but could not get amongst the iron; and every person who knows anything about a furnace must often have seen wet clay driven amongst the melted iron in large quantities, when the "tap hole" gets wide, and without any danger of an explosion; and I have more than once seen, when a keeper has not kept a bright look-out to his tuyeres, that one has given way, and not been noticed till the water had found its way right through under the tymp, and out over the dam plate, while the coke around the tuyeres was extinguished, and completely saturated with water; still there was no explosion. I cannot see that "Silex" has thrown much more light on the subject than we have from the witnesses at the inquest. "Juvenus," again, attributes the explosion to the decomposition of water as it escapes from the tuyeres, and subsequent explosion of the hydrogen; and he adds, in reference to the evidence of Mr. Blunt, the chemist, "every one knows that steam, to have an explosive effect, must be confined." Now, the same thing will apply in this case to the hydrogen. The stream of water that escapes from a tuyere is usually so small, especially with such a head of water as Mr. Thomas Brown recommends (10 or 12 ft.), that the quantity of hydrogen instantaneously liberated cannot be very great; and I do not see how it can in any case accumulate in such volume as to produce those tremendous explosions which sometimes occur about furnaces, as the water, so soon as it issues from the damaged tuyere (if from the intense heat it becomes decomposed), the hydrogen will immediately come in contact with atmospheric air, ignite, and burn quietly as it is liberated, having perfect freedom in the loose material of the furnace. I do not conceive that the tuyere or the water are in any way connected with these explosions, and with all due deference to your correspondents, I think we must seek the cause in another agent.

When the blast is driven into the furnace, the oxygen of the atmospheric air uniting with the carbon of the fuel forms carbonic oxide—a gas which, of itself, will not support combustion, but when mixed with a certain portion of atmospheric air it becomes highly explosive. When the engine is stopped, for the purpose of changing a tuyere (which is generally the case when there is one furnace only in blast), or if stopped during or immediately after the cast, there is an immense volume of air left standing in the receiver, and the pipes which connect the same with the furnace. This body of air, from its coming through the heated engine-house, added to the latent heat given out in consequence of its being compressed, has usually a temperature of 20° to 25° above that of the surrounding atmosphere. Immediately upon the engine coming to a stand, this large quantity of heated air (4000 to 5000 cubic feet) begins to cool down, and, consequently, decreases in volume, producing a partial vacuum, which must be filled up by air admitted by some opening; but the receiver and air-pipes are air-tight, and the piston of the blowing cylinder is packed tight also; the only opening, therefore, is by the bellow pipes or tuyeres, but the air which had been blown into the furnace had now become changed into carbonic oxide. This is sucked, or rather pressed, back into the pipes, until the balance is adjusted; the carbonic oxide now receives a dose of atmospheric air, becomes a highly explosive compound, and remains there quiet enough.

While the "cast" and subsequent necessary operations are going forward at the furnace the engineman cleans and oils his engine, and very often it is necessary to give the engine a "half turn," so as to bring some part of the fittings within his reach. In doing so he forces some air into the receiver, and thence into the pipes, and presses the gas which had been drawn into the pipes back into the furnace; an explosion, more or less severe, is the consequence, after which the tuyeres are carefully examined, and if a leak is discovered the unfortunate tuyere is blamed for all.

I have seen the effects of two or three severe explosions, and know the particulars of several which have occurred during the last few years, and never one took place, to my knowledge, except after the engine had been standing for some time, the explosion invariably occurring on the first stroke of the engine.

That an explosive compound gets into the pipes, I once saw a melancholy proof of. At an old work in Scotland (Muirkirk), about 12 years ago, one of the joints of the cold-air pipes had given way, and was blowing out. During the cast, the engineman and assistant went for the purpose of repairing it, and it being dark, they took a lighted candle with them. The engineman held the candle near to the broken joint; an explosion immediately took place, which tore up and smashed upwards of 50 yards of strong cast-iron pipes, killing the engineman on the spot, and severely wounding his neighbour, but did no injury to the men about the furnace. Several of these explosions have occurred in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne during the last few years, and I am aware that four different works have had their air-receivers torn to pieces.

The proper preventive for such accidents would be to have a valve of considerable area on the air-receiver, *opening inwards*; and as soon as the engine came to a stand the valve would fall open, and admit the necessary air as the contents cooled down. The next best thing to do (and I make a point of seeing it strictly adhered to) is, as soon as the engine comes to a stand, to cause all the plugs to be removed from the bellow pipes; and by this means fresh air will find its way in preference to the carbonic oxide, and there will be little chance of explosion. In fact, it is scarcely possible; and no explosion would take place if open tuyeres were used.—MILLSTONE GRIT: *Whitehaven, April* 18.

ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-PACKETS.

SIR,—It would appear that the shareholders of the Royal West India steam-packets are doomed to experience heavy loss and disappointment in the six first-class steamers lately built for this service. The *Demerara*, the first of the lot, by an accident which would not have seriously injured a strong ship, was rendered useless to the company, and was handed over to the underwriters to be broken up, or to be appropriated to any use they may be able to make of her; and the *Amazon*, not efficiently fitted to protect her against the danger of fire, was totally lost in the most heart-rending way, and to which it is painful to allude. The third of this extraordinary ill-fated number, the *Orinoco*, has just returned to Southampton, as stated in the *Times* of the 6th instant, very little better than a failure—having taken 24 days to perform a voyage in fine weather which the New York and Liverpool steam-packets complete in 20 without difficulty. Although provided with capacity to stow 1000 tons of coal, and a certain surplus as usual, a few hours' more steaming would have left her without any, to be brought to port by some kindly assistance which chance might have thrown in her way, had the Admiralty declined to send out a steam-vessel to assist her.

Apprehensive from causes not made public, that her coal would not be sufficient to enable her engines to work up to their calculated power, the steam was reduced five or six grades to make the coal hold out; and from the distance between the immersion line when she left St. Thomas's, and that when she reached England (4 ft. 7 in.), it is clearly evident that she must have had her full compliment, or more, as it is presumed that at no time it would exceed 4 ft.

Like all her unfortunate sisters, the *Orinoco* is fitted with "*feathering paddle-wheels*," 40 ft. in diameter, and 60 tons each in weight—being about double the weight of the common paddle-wheel; and these are so full of friction in all their parts, that the bearings become so heated as to require constant cooling, as in the ill-fated *Amazon*—the heat of which it is believed by many to have been the cause of her destruction; and very probably, in addition to the fear of her coals not holding out, caution dictated the propriety of reducing the friction of her wheels by working the engines at a slow rate. Be this as it may, it is very certain that something seriously wrong must have been the cause of the *Orinoco* taking four days longer to make a passage in a straight line than the vessels of New York and Liverpool, which make a circuitous route, with stoppages that probably take up 30 hours of the time; but these vessels are not blessed with the dangerous, heavy, and expensive feathering paddle-wheels, like the *Orinoco*. About 16 years since, the merits of various paddle-wheels were determined by expensive experiments, and it was found that the common wheel was the best for all purposes, when not too deeply immersed; and it was presumed that, if the dip of the paddle could be regulated by reefing, it would be greatly improved, but no practical means of reefing the paddles at sea has since then been effected; and, for the want of a better plan, the feathering wheel has been forced again into use. In its original state it was continually breaking; to guard against which they are now made so heavy as to require considerable extra power to move them—the fatal consequences of which appear to be developed in the New Royal West India Mail steam-packets.

It is a subject, Sir, of national importance, and one of which the Board of Trade should take immediate cognizance; and if they were to hold out reasonable encouragement to engineers for the improvement of paddle-wheel propulsion, there is every reason to believe that some valuable improvement in this branch of practical science would be soon established. Seeing that the Board of Admiralty are not to be relied upon as regards scientific improvement of any kind, the Board of Trade should be called upon by all identified with England's shipping supremacy to take the lead; and there is no time to be lost, inasmuch as our rivals in the west have made up their mind to obtain the greatest share of ocean traffic, not only in the Atlantic, but in the southern and eastern seas. NAUTICUS.

Camelford, April 19.

LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."

SIR,—I am surprised to see that at this date any person should be reviving the comparatively insignificant fact of the heating of the bearings of the engines to account for this tremendous calamity. That trifling circumstance was made the most of by some correspondents to the *Times* during the immediate excitement of the accident. Earl Dundonald, on the contrary, in a letter to the *Times*, dated 13th January, pointed out exactly how the fire must have been caused; and all the subsequent evidence confirmed his opinion. The necessity of reducing as low as possible the present enormous weight of boilers, the consequent contracted surface for evaporation, and the ensuing urgency of intense firing to raise sufficient steam from that contracted surface—an urgency which involves the whole engine-room and parts adjacent in a fearful temperature—destroyed that ship, as it has done others, and will do more, until those concerned in making engines and feeding boilers are compelled to sacrifice their private interest to the interest and security of the public. Earl Dundonald predicted the fire would be found to have its immediate origin from the stokers at the change of the watch having, as *was customary*, overgorged the furnaces with fuel, in order to leave a good fire for the next turn; and, accordingly, the evidence showed that, in fact, the *flame* was issuing from the funnel "as high as the foreyard." The bearings of the new engine might be hot, grease might have been carried about in profusion, even into the stokeholes, by the quantity of water which had been poured on to cool them, the new resinous pine wood might have generated gas, spontaneous combustion might, as others supposed, have commenced in the store-room; but any or all of these together would have been nugatory to the production of such a catastrophe, had not every inflammable material *on*, or to many feet distant *from*, the boilers been previously heated to the verge of combustion by the fury of the boiler fires. Every substance was at gunpowder tension. The turning of a hair sufficed to explode the magazine; and in one moment a crowd of hapless beings were enveloped in the mass of unconquerable flames. I have pointed out these dangers, and the cure for them, in various public channels during the past four months; and I was glad to see they appeared to have attracted Lord Dundonald's attention, he having read a paper at the Institution of Civil Engineers on the very features in question—the danger arising from imperfect absorption of heat by limited water surface, and the security of the gases passing to the funnel at a temperature below that of ignition. I do not know any further particulars of the boiler he recommends, *but these are the points to be attended to to ensure safety*; and when they are united, as in Craddock's engines, with a diminution of the weight of engines, boilers, and coal to a fraction of the present figure for the same power, I would ask, is it suicide

or wilful murder, or justifiable homicide, in those who continue to surround themselves and others with clumsy and antiquated perils, when they have at command a construction of boiler and engine which is not, as the present arrangements are, entirely unworthy of the boasted refinements of the chemical and mechanical genius of our age?

April 21. DAVID MUSHET.

ON THE BEST FORM OF VENTILATING POWER.

SIR,—I am induced to offer a few remarks on the communication in your last Journal, from having bestowed much thought upon the subject myself, and from having also observed that Mr. Wood, in calculating the power of the Hetton furnaces, has used the lb. troy of 5760 grains, instead of the avoirdupois lb. of 7000 grains, and that, therefore, the power required to raise 1509·2 lbs. (9·8 × 154), or to act against a pressure of 9·8 lbs. per square foot upon an area of 154 square feet, at a velocity of 1280 feet per minute, is 58½, instead of 71 horses. But does Mr. Wood start from the right point? In commencing the ventilation of a colliery, we must suppose the air to be in a state of equilibrium; and the necessary ventilating power will be what will give sufficient motion to the air, occupying the downcast, A, B, the upcast, C, D, and the indefinite quantity contained in the subterranean air-courses comprised between B, C. If this motion is effected by mechanical means, where then are the data from which Mr. Wood calculates his power? The furnaces at Hetton destroy the equilibrium by rarifying the air in C, D, the upcast producing a tendency to rise; and also a tendency in the heavier column of air in A, B, the downcast to descend, which produces the current of 1280 feet per minute. But it appears to me that Mr. Wood's calculation does not show the mechanical power necessary to produce the amount of motion in a volume of air "in equilibrio;" but rather the power which would be necessary to reverse the current created by his furnaces, and produce an equal current in the contrary direction, D, C, B, A, which, I think, must necessarily be double the power requisite to put in motion the same volume of equipoised air, which has to be moved in the first instance.

I am very desirous of ascertaining a correct means of calculating the power necessary to create any required amount of ventilation, and shall be glad if any of your scientific readers will turn their attention to the question, and benefit the numerous class interested in the subject by publishing in your Journal. In the meantime, may I be allowed to state that I have for some months been applying a mechanical mode of ventilation in one of Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries. Originally I used an hydraulic-pressure engine; but have during the last week substituted steam-power, to give motion to a fan constructed exactly on the principle of my anemometer. I give, for the information of "H. G.," and others interested, the following particulars:—The two pits are each about 153 yds. deep and 74 sq. ft. sectional area, and the area of the coal excavated about 12 acres, the seam 9 ft. thick. The engine is placed near the bottom of the upcast, to which the steam is conveyed through pipes covered with felt from the boilers of the drawing engine on the surface; the cylinder is 11 in. diameter, length of stroke 5 feet, pressure of steam in the boilers 35 lbs. per square inch above the atmosphere. The power is communicated from the fly-wheel of the engine, 8 feet diameter, by a leather strap 5½ inches broad, to a pulley on the fan shaft, 16 inches diameter. The fan is 8 feet diameter, and the vanes form segments of a screw of 10·8 feet pitch; the area of the passage for air through the fan is about 47 square feet. The engine, working at 30 strokes per minute, creates a circulation of 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which is conveyed through the works in two divisions. No increased effect is produced *at present* by working the engine beyond 30 strokes per minute, owing to the strap slipping over the pulley; but I am of opinion, that when this defect of slipping is remedied by toothed gearing or otherwise, the engine has power to pass 40,000 cubic feet per minute, and by further splitting the currents, a still larger quantity. BENJAMIN BIRAM.

Wentworth Woodhouse, April 12.

DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' COMPANY.

SIR,—Having been one of the original shareholders in this company, my attention has been drawn to the two communications which have lately appeared in your Journal, the one with the signature of "One and All," and the other "A Shareholder." I do not wish to criticise the statements of either, but merely to put you in possession of the real facts of the case. I have personally made most stringent enquiries at the office, and find that Capt. Langley was dispatched by the *Gypsey Queen;* that the engagements entered into with certain parties mentioned in the prospectus have not been completed, on account of the extravagant sums required by those gentlemen for their services, which the directors, according to my thinking, very properly refused to accede to. The land has been purchased; a great deal of the capital has not been paid up, which has prevented the promoters from acting so energetically as they purposed. The numerous speculations brought out with the same tendency has, in a great measure, been an obstacle to the effectual carrying out of their original intentions. That they intend to act fairly is my firm conviction: an amalgamation is about to be effected with another company, which may be successfully carried out if it is not hindered by the injudicious and stupid attempts of little "Marplots," who, while they can do no good, may inflict a vast deal of injury by their ill-timed effusions. This is not only applicable to this company, but to others, and I think it will be generally found that those who hold a small stake of 5 or 10 shares, are the first to cry out, while those who have 500 or 600 remain patient waiting the issue. I do not wish to trespass further on your space; I am quite convinced that our company, if success is to be obtained, stands as good a chance as any of the other Australian companies. Our directors have promised nothing; they have a large stake in the concern, and it is our duty while we are watching their conduct, to wait the final issue of the undertaking in which we are all interested. E. W.

Calstock, April 19.

ALLEGED PERSECUTIONS AT CWM AVON.

SIR,—I am perfectly aware that your Journal is not one in which either political or theological questions are allowed to be discussed; but as it has a great circulation among the mining districts, especially in this locality, you will, perhaps, give publicity to these few observations. Your columns, and those of some of your contemporaries, have noticed the disputes between Mr. Biddulph and the Dissenters there. The merits or demerits of the case I do not wish to enter into; they have been discussed—*usque ad nauseam*. In a few days, the old company will resume their pristine position. Would it not be better, therefore, seeing an entire new management will take place, that all heart-burnings should cease, and that both Dissenters and Churchmen should wait to see what course the company are about to adopt? They have struggled through many difficulties to obtain their property again; and I think that a conciliatory spirit would be better for all parties. No persecutions are now to be apprehended; and it is extremely unwise to prolong a discussion which, from circumstances, must inevitably die a natural death. T. B. G.

Swansea, April 22.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—"Veritas," in his long letter to you on the 8th August last, commences by stating that "being considerably interested in this mine, I am desirous of directing the attention of my fellow-shareholders to the position of the company's affairs;" and he therein sets forth such a one-sided argument, or farrago of them, as to have induced me to give my unbiased opinion, not only as to how we then stood, but how we should hereafter. I did so in mine of the 19th August, and now I ask this "considerably interested" individual which of our contributions has proved in verity truth—his, or mine? If he really holds any interest, and is a man of principle, he will at once candidly say mine was and is *veritas*—not his.

He starts with the fact that in March, 1851, the mine was in debt 6457*l.* 12s. 9d., and that it *must* be met by an "immediate" call. To prevent "attendant evils," the committee protested nothing less than 12,000*l.* could support the tottering concern, whose eyes were being dug out.

Now, what is the result? The directors knew that the mine was able to stand all the "diggings" it had had, and still more, without injury to the eyes, and that by judicious management, it would enable them to weather the storm created by the committee during their twice 40 days' labyrinth in the wilderness; and the result has so turned out; seven months has, without a call upon the eyes or pocket, effectually wiped away the debt and every liability, leaving them still a vast store to call upon for the future, from the 24 to the 150 fm. level of no less an amount than 100,320*l.* in tin and copper—showing that, in this instance, *veritas vincit*.

The fact is, that in place of making calls for 12,000*l.* in August last, the directors will be enabled to declare a dividend in June next. "Veritas" promised to "address you again on the subject of Tincroft Mine." I trust he will now do so, on the earliest Monday he can spare, and candidly say whether the motion of Mr. Field was not perfectly justified.

At that time the shares were only 6*l.* 10s.—they are now 10*l.* 5s. (a rise of 57½ per cent), which I consider a pretty clear proof that the shareholders generally, and the public think so. Let the past be forgotten; and, doubtless, all acting in unison, we shall see Tincroft Mine, which has already paid 5*l.* 17s. 6d per share dividends, in the same flourishing condition again. The sump is now down to the 152, with Highburrow lode worth 30*l.* per fm., and reserves of ore above the 152, valued at 35,175*l.*—discovering monthly more ore than they are taking away. At North Tincroft they are sinking below the 120—the lode all saving work for copper, and reserves above that level worth 31,570*l.* Chapple's lode in the 142 west is worth 6*l.* per fathom for copper ore, and reserves above the 120 valued at 18,700*l.* The levels westward are opening well, and increasing the value of the mine daily. On Dunkin's, Grout's, East Pool, and Stainsby's lodes the workings are all prosperous, though none of them are yet explored below the 100; the latter not yet to half that depth—so that there is ample space for making a new mine of wealth in various directions, in addition to the old reserves already specified. AMOR FRATERNUS.

Lombard-street, April 19.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I know not whom your correspondent, "Nunez," may be, but he certainly is some one very anxious to depreciate this company in the eyes of the public, and I fancy also in order that he may come in at the lowest possible price, previously to the lodes being cut at the 50 fathoms, when he knows (if he be a miner) that we shall have, in all human probability, a large deposit of ore. One of the lodes which will then be cut having been 22 feet big at only 12 or 13 fms. from surface, and spotted with copper ore throughout. I am one of those shareholders who, having started with the idea that we must get to the 50 fms. before much good will be shown, am content to wait until the lodes be cut at this depth, and having confidence in the known integrity of the gentlemen who now form our directory, shall cheerfully pay my calls until such event takes place, in order that the energy of the directors may not be cramped by a grudging parsimony, notoriously in mining not the most economical mode of making it a profitable pursuit, and I would advise all my brother shareholders to do the same, "Nunez" included (if he be one, which I almost doubt). I have attended all the general meetings, and feel satisfied there is an under-current at work somewhere to filch the shareholders out of their property, the parties keeping it in motion knowing full well that when the lodes are cut, and the mine fully at work, that it will be no paltry 5s. or 10s. concern, but a much more profitable one, perhaps even of five or ten times that amount; and "Nunez" knowing this, is, perhaps, one of those parties wishing to get hold of it. The principal outlay yet has been for land, which, being freehold, I think judicious, as it saves royalty.

Your correspondent seems to have forgotten that the Maria Mine, now being worked by the Worthing Company, is admitted by Government officials to be the best mine in the colony of South Australia (the Burra only excepted), and that large quantities of ores, of high per centage, will be raised therefrom as soon as the engine, which was dispatched from this country in February, is at work, and, no doubt, large profits realised; and, as such, I have not the least hesitation in asserting that parties purchasing shares now are buying a very profitable reversion. The company not having been formed, like many others, for speculative purposes, but for honest, legitimate mining, and, added to which, there is the great probability of gold being found on the estate, a creek running through it, and that it abounds in quartz. Mr. Arthur Dean, a gentleman well known in the mining world, has a very high opinion of the ultimate success of this mine, situate as it is in a great metalliferous district, and to him I would refer any shareholder who has the least doubt of profitable results being derived from it.—HONESTY: *Blackman-street, April* 14.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Year after year progresses onwards, with no advantage to the shareholder, and only to those who are paid agents of the company, and the labourers upon the mines, together with the merchants who supply the coals, timber, iron, and other stores, and the lords who contentedly pocket the dues, without any risk. It appears by what was stated at the meeting that the junior captain, who has recently gone abroad, assumed more authority than ever was delegated into his hands, and, for morality's sake, it is to be hoped he was not a married man. The other agents are much to blame for concealing his peccadillos. It seems he thought so little of the workings at Parent, that for above 12 months he was not underground there. From present prospects, it is to be regretted that the engine was removed to those barren regions, or the great expenditure therein entailed ever set about; as yet it has not made any return whatever. It is the opinion of the best-informed miners of the locality that the money might have been far more judiciously laid out at Shanger's and Williams's, the former of which turned up considerable quantities of ore to and in the 30 fm. level. The lodes were large, and now that the North Downs sett to the east is attached to the concern, there is treble the inducement to prosecute Shanger in depth to what there was 10 years ago. I hope the committee appointed will not lose sight of this important matter, and as the worthy chairman purposes visiting the spot next month, and holds so large an interest in the company, he will, doubtless, hear enough to convince him of the value that attaches to this important quarter of the sett. He will also learn that, having possession of North Downs, we ought to draw the water from Christoe bottoms, and while sinking the shaft drive the eastern levels right into it. After so long playing with this concern, the time has arrived that the shareholders are aroused from their long lethargy; the cry, therefore, should be, "Up lads and at 'em." Few entertain a doubt of success, and if it is to be otherwise, it is better the shareholders should know it in one year than prolong the time over five or six, for purposes too plainly shown by the mode adopted for some years past.

April 21. AN OLD ADVENTURER IN TRELEIGH.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—On behalf of myself, and several other working men, I have to request the favour of your inserting this letter, for the benefit of others, to whom it may be a stimulus to industry, and, at the same time, beneficial to their interest. Your widely-circulated, fair, and candid Journal has led us to step towards speculation, and having taken precaution in our selection by investing a small portion of our earnings in the Cwmdyle, which is not a new mine, but one the working of which has been renewed, the former proprietors having given up for the want of capital, mismanagement, or some other cause. We took pains to inquire into whose hands this mine had now fallen, and the prospects likely to be produced by its renewed working. We found the parties to be tradesmen of respectability, and in order to satisfy ourselves of the prospects before us, we dispatched one of our body down to the mine, to inspect and report his opinion upon it, not relying upon the information obtained at the office of the company, where, however, we must say, every information arising out of the prospectus issued was afforded; and it is but justice to the committee of management, and all parties interested in the promotion of the undertaking, to say that the inspection produced a more favourable report than the prospectus conveyed to the public, and to strengthen our confidence, the committee has appointed one of our party to superintend the operations at the mine until it is put in full activity, which is now shortly expected. We are indebted to your Journal for having been thus cautious, and we can now say we have no doubt but the undertaking, under the present management, will be productive of a considerable benefit to us for our small investments.—A MECHANIC: *London, April* 22.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TRETHEVY.—The prospects here are still very auspicious. The proprietors are going on with much spirit; and there appears to be little doubt but it will soon figure amongst the productive mines of the county—in fact, it is a matter of surprise in the districts that it has not yet appeared in that category.

The CARADONS still continue good—indeed, in the eastern part of South Caradon they have a very great improvement; but I cannot furnish you with the particulars yet.

At WHEAL TREMAR there is a great improvement: fine stones of excellent quality copper ore having been broken during the past week in the engine-shaft. It is expected they are near a lode. These strong indications have highly elated the local shareholders, and, as a matter of course, they now expect returns much sooner than was originally anticipated.

WHEAL GILL.—They have very nearly overcome the unfortunate run in the shaft. Their proceedings throughout have evidenced a most determined and liberal intention to prove the sett, and it is pleasing to find that their efforts are likely to have a speedy and satisfactory termination.

WEST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP has been worked for several years at an expenditure of upwards of 6000*l.*, and the water-wheel took them down 43 fathoms, where the lode was cut. A 50-in. cylinder engine will be immediately erected, and great hopes are entertained of the result. The mine now stands in 2000 shares, of 2*l.* each.

BOSCARNE MINE was recently the scene of much festivity, in celebration of the completion of a new engine house, with engine of 60 in. cylinder and 10 ft. stroke, which was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Phillip, the engineer, of Marazion. At present the mine is only 30 fms. deep, and great hopes are entertained of a successful result.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The appointment of official manager of this company has been the subject of greater contest than is usual upon such occasions, and the Master found it necessary to adjourn the meeting from the 16th to the 21st inst., to sift several matters, most strongly urged and as determinedly negatived. In the course of the hearing, it transpired that the directors, who are also the petitioners for the winding-up, aware that in their capacity they would have no chance of influencing the appointment, put forward Messrs. Whitehead and Sedgwick, to make proposals in the character of independent shareholders. The contest, however, ended in the appointment of Mr. Wryghte, of Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, who was most strongly opposed by the petitioners. We understand when all the funds which have been applied contrary to the specific conditions of the company's Deed of Settlement shall have been made good, there will be a large surplus left for further working the mines, or division among the shareholders, after payment of all the debts.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—A meeting of parties interested in winding up this company was held yesterday before Master Blunt, to settle the list of contributories.—Mr. Quilter, as a preliminary proceeding, entered into his recognizances in the sum of 5000*l.*, that being the sum which the purser of the mine stated he considered the property was worth.—The Master asked how many contributories there were in the company, and having been informed that the number was 39, said he supposed the struggle would be to be put on the list.—Mr. Quilter stated shortly the history of the formation of the company, which has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*. He then said that he had divided the shares into two classes; the first were those whose transfer had been according to the cost-book, and had accepted the shares, and the second class were those who had bought their shares, for which the company had issued a certificate, and who were entitled at any time to accept the transfer.—The first class being proceeded with was settled, with the exception of W. Reid's case, which was adjourned.—Mr. Holt (the solicitor to the official manager) then proposed to proceed with the second class; but the case of Mr. Pember, the first on the list, being called on, and that gentleman not being present personally, it was ordered that it should stand over till Thursday, his solicitor undertaking that he should then be present, to be examined if necessary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS THE VERY BEST REMEDY FOR BILE, INDIGESTION, AND WEAK STOMACHS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Richard Abel, of Piccadilly, Manchester, to Professor Holloway.—"Sir: The gratitude I owe to you is great for the extraordinary cure I have derived by taking your wonderful pills. I am 64 years of age, and for more than 40 suffered so severely from bile and indigestion that life was a complete burden to me: I received the best medical advice at all times, but could get no permanent relief. At length I tried your pills, and they have so invigorated my constitution, that I am restored to the most robust health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.

The following report has just been forwarded to us:—

This mine is situated in the parish of Linkinghorne, Cornwall, and in one of the richest mineral districts of that county. There are four very fine lodes—three of which are parallel north and south, or lead lodes, about 30 fms. apart, and one east and west, intersected by the former, passing though killas, or clay-slate, of the most congenial character for lead ores. The company hold a lease for 21 years, from 1851, at 1-15th dues. The sett is very extensive, and there is abundance of water-power for pumping and other purposes. Operations were effectively commenced about the end of June last; and since that date to the end of March, 1852, the following work has been done:—Sunk Maria's engine-shaft 31 fms.; driven lobby 30 fms.; cross-cut from adit to shaft 12 fms. 5 ft.; erected a new 20 ft. by 10 ft. water-wheel, with cast-iron axle and rims, and built pit for same, and two bob-pits; erected a line of 120 fms. of 2¼-inch iron flat rods, with pulleys, stand, &c.; erected capstan, shears, and whim; cut 790 fms. of water-course, erected account-house, carpenters and smiths' shops, and done various other necessary works. The shaft is divided and cased, with footway, and the requisite pitwork put in. The working of the mine was undertaken on the strong recommendations of the most eminent mining authorities of the district, confirmed by the report of Captain John Middleton, of East Wheal Rose.

Capt. Middleton stated—"I may observe that the flookans which prevail so much in the north and south lodes must be looked upon as a very favourable indication for lead in the lodes; as in the district in which I am concerned they are regarded as the most favourable indication we can find for a good course of lead ore, which with us makes almost entirely in the flookans. I consider the lodes are embedded in a very congenial stratum of ground for lead; and, with proper management, there are a great many circumstances which indicate this a very excellent piece of mining ground."

Captain R. Dunstan, of West Caradon Mine, reported, "Its geological position is most favourable for the production of lead. The western lode is about 5 ft. wide, and is composed of gossan and quartz, with a leader of flookan about 2 ft. wide, in which very fine granular lead is found at about 12 or 15 ft. below the surface. This extraordinary lode passes northward into a beautiful and extensive plain, where we have every reason to expect abundance of lead, not only from its position, but from the character of the surrounding country, it being what is commonly called a lead killas. * * * These facts, when taken together with the peculiar advantage of an abundant supply of water power at all seasons of the year, to command any amount of machinery, are in themselves sufficient to give the strongest recommendation that a speculation of this kind can require."

Capt. Kemp, of Trelawny Mine, reported—"The western of the north and south lodes is a very fine bold lode, made up of about 3 ft. of light blue flookan, containing small prills of lead ore, and 3 or 4 feet of sugary spar, hornstone, gossan, prian, and mundic; the whole varies from 6 to 8 feet wide, and a finer lode cannot often be seen. The country is a fine soft whitish-grey killas, very congenial for lead. Sinking a shaft, and driving upon the course of the lodes, may be done rapidly, if good drainage machinery be used to keep the work dry; and for this purpose a plentiful supply of water-power may be had at all seasons of the year, from the River Lynher, which runs through the sett, and is one of the principal Cornish rivers.

Capt. Ellery, of Trelawny, reported—"There are two lodes running nearly north and south; the westernmost being about 5 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, &c., underlaying east about 3 feet per fm., having a flookan on the foot-wall 3 feet wide, which I consider a very favourable appearance; east of this, and running parallel, is the other lode, which has been driven on south about 30 fms., averaging from 2 to 3 feet wide, and much of the same character as the former, underlaying east 3 feet per fm., with a flookan on the foot-wall, and equally promising in appearance. Having a plentiful supply of water available, running through the sett, to work the mine to any reasonable depth, and looking at the congenial nature of the strata, with other local advantages, I am persuaded with a comparatively small capital very favourable results may be reasonably calculated on."

Capt. Osborn, of Wheal Venton, reported—"The westernmost of the north and south lodes is a very large strong lode, composed of friable and horn-spar, peach, and flookan, situated in a stratum of soft clay-slate, very congenial for lead; it runs parallel to the valley in which it is situated, and underlies into it, so that its situation, inclination, and course are such as is desired. * * * In conclusion, I feel it my duty to state that the first lode spoken of (the western north and south lode, is a majestic one), and fully warrants the outlay necessary to give it a trial, if no other lodes existed in the sett; and the situation of the mine, in the bottom of a deep and wide valley of clay-slate, with a never-failing supply of water for machinery of every description, gives it advantages, geological and mechanical, that we seldom find."

Capt. S. Richards, of Trehane Mine, reported—"The two north and south courses, or lead lodes, cross a beautiful valley, in a diagonal direction, in a very soft and congenial killas stratum, as is but seldom found. * * * Considering the very promising character of these lodes, and the stratum through which they traverse, I consider them of great promise, and well worthy of a spirited trial; more particularly as the large River Lynher runs through the sett, and is available for draining and any other purpose to a considerable extent throughout the driest seasons."

The water-wheel and all the other surface works were completed some months ago, and the engine-shaft is now down 34 fms. from surface. On the 22d March, Capt. R. Dunstan, the manager, wrote:—"Having proceeded thus far, I am happy to inform you that I see no reason whatever, to alter my good opinion of the concern. The ground in the shaft continues soft for sinking, and also of the most congenial character for lead. We hope to reach 30 fathoms under adit in about two months from this time, when we purpose driving to cross-cut the lodes immediately—an event which I look forward to with the most sanguine anticipations of success; and I hope the period is not far distant when I shall have the pleasure of congratulating you on your good fortune in this particular adventure."

It is expected that the lodes will be cut in the 30 fm. level (or 40 fms. from surface) about the end of July, and their unusually rich appearance near the surface, and the generally favourable character of the surrounding circumstances, fully warrant the anticipation that at the depth contemplated the lodes will be found highly productive of lead ore. One of the principal lodes in Caradon Wood Mine has very recently been cut rich in the adjoining mine, Bicton Consols, at a shallow depth. No shallow drivings will be made, unless justified by the appearance of the lodes in the 30 fm. level, as it is believed that by the plan of operations adopted the shareholders will be put in possession of a dividend-paying mine with a much less expenditure of time and money than by adopting a system of shallow workings.

The following statement will prove the rich mineral character of the district in which Caradon Wood Mine is situated; and also the great value of those mines of which those who have reported on it are the managers:—

	Name of mine.	Paid up cap.	Market val.	Dividends paid.
Caradon Wood District	West Caradon (copper)	£5120 0 0	£40,720 0 0	£44,352 0 0
	South Caradon (copper)	640 0 0	27,392 0 0	66,560 0 0
	Trehane (lead)	320 0 0	2,816 0 0	7,360 0 0
	Trelawny (lead)	4615 0 0	23,400 0 0	13,780 0 0
	Wheal Venton (lead)	5888 0 0	6,144 0 0	
	East Wheal Rose (lead)	6400 0 0	45,720 0 0	287,560 0 0
		£22,9 3 0 0	£137,192 0 0	£419,412 0 0
	Deduct paid up capital	22,983 0 0		= 114,209 0 0
	Making a total profit of			£533,621 0 0

upon an outlay of 22,983*l.*

The company is in possession of a most abundant and never-failing supply of water-power, available close to the engine-shaft, and derived from the River Lynher, adequate to drive all the pumping, hauling, and crushing machinery which may be required upon the largest scale of working. The above mines are all worked by steam-power, a fact which gives several thousand pounds a year in favour of Caradon Wood Mine, besides the difference in cost of the plant.

A report dated the 5th April, from Capt. W. Lean, of Holmbush Mine, appended, is referred to as a satisfactory confirmation of the foregoing observations.

The heavy expenses of machinery and other surface works were concluded some time ago, and the monthly costs are now much less than they have hitherto been. At the formation of the company the sum of 30,000*l.* was subscribed for to meet the working expenses, in addition to a large premium given for the lease. It is estimated that the balance unexpended will be sufficient to carry on the operations for the next three months; future calls, if required, will not exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and in no case is it at all likely that the total amount of further calls will exceed 5s. per share. The lodes will be cut at 45 fms. beneath the surface, in the 30 fm. level under adit in about three or four months, and there are good grounds for anticipating discoveries of so important a nature as to establish the productiveness and value of the mine.

The following is the report from Capt. William Lean:—

April 5.—As requested by you, I have carefully surveyed the Caradon Wood Lead Mine, and find it to be three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lodes, in which three north and south courses have been laid open by a shallow adit level, and by costean pits; one of these lodes is 6 ft. wide, presenting such beautiful gossan and prian as are seldom seen, while the country (or stratum) is very congenial for lead. The other two lodes are of fair size and promise, composed of gossan, prian, spar, and a small quantity of mundic and blende. These lodes dip east at a very moderate rate, and are within 30 fms. of each other, being a very convenient distance for intersecting each by cross-cuts. The engine-shaft is sunk 22 fms. below the adit, in a beautiful channel of ground (white clay slate), and it is intended to cut the lodes in the 30 fm. level. The wheel you have on the mine is of sufficient power to enable you to go 50 fms. deep, which, from the situation of the mine (being in a bottom) will in my opinion prove its value, and will guide you in your future operations; however, I think the present lodes opened on, although but partially, are a fair speculation, and that you are justified in laying out the necessary capital, in order to prove them to the 50 fm. level; to say nothing of many other lodes said to be in existence in the sett. Any other information necessary shall be forthcoming on the receipt of a note from you.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SAFETY-LAMPS.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 21st Feb. last, an advertisement appeared, from Mr. Robert Henderson, of Monkwearmouth Colliery, of a safety-lamp stated to give eight times the light of any lamp hitherto in use, attended with perfect safety. From a description we have received, it would appear the extra light is obtained by a peculiar glass cylinder, which is the principal improvement, the general principle, we expect, being similar to Eloin's Belgium lamp, a diagram of which appeared in our columns on the 10th inst. The form of cylinder registered by Mr. Henderson is made double, forming, when the annular space between is filled with water, either a double or plain convex lens. The water also serves to keep the outer cylinder cool. We shall be happy to give a description of any other improvements in the lamp on the receipt of one, as offered, which may then be examined at our office by parties interested.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—It will be observed, from a notice in our advertising columns, that Mr. Murchison, of Threadneedle-street, London, has made arrangements to conduct all transactions for the sale and purchase of mining stock. We have reason to believe that no one possesses a more extensive and intimate practical acquaintance with this class of securities, and we may state that Mr. Murchison's business habits and respectable position are well known and highly esteemed in the metropolis. His writings on the subject of mining operations have gained for him a wide-spread reputation, and we can add with confidence our strongest testimony to the value and merits of his various publications.—*Scottish Railway Gazette.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—We hope to commence driving the 100 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, in the early part of next week. The stopes over the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, are on the whole looking better than for the last week, and may now be valued at 55*l.* per fm. Wyld's shaft is commenced sinking under the 90 fm. level. We have commenced driving the 80 fm. level west of the engine-shaft—no change to notice here. We have commenced driving east from the cross-cut that has been driven north of Wyld's shaft, to cut the spar cross-course north of the flookan. The ground in the cross-cut driving north of Wyld's shaft at the 70 fathom level, is harder than it has been since we commenced driving. In the 60 fm. level, west of Field's engine-shaft, we have cut the north wall of the lode, the last 4 ft. of the north part of the lode here has a much better appearance; we shall now be ready for driving west on its course. We have cleared and secured a boundary shaft to the 40 fm. level. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking pretty well.

BAT HOLES.—The cross-cut in the 60 fm. level, driving toward the Cornish lode, is now in 2 fms. 1 ft., ground harder for driving, being mixed with facings of spar. The lode in the 48 fathom level driving north is small, producing a little lead ore; the tribute pitches in the back of this level (48), are yielding a little more ore, and the tributers are making fair wages in their respective tributes at the different points, both on the California and Wood lodes, consequently a larger sampling may be expected for April than was realised in March.

— *April* 21.—The cross-cut in the 60 fm. level, driving towards the Cornish lode, is now in 3 fms., where we find the ground to be strongly impregnated with spar throughout the killas, which causes our progress to be rather slow, in consequence of the ground being harder as we are getting nearer the lode, which we expect is about 3 fms. further west. The Wood lode in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, at present poor; this end is now to within 5 ft. of being under the winze that is sunk in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, a mixture of spar and black-jack, interspersed with lead ore; as soon as this end (48) is driven under the winze, we shall commence rising against it in order to effect a communication with the old workings above, so as to be in a better position to explore the same. The tribute department both on the Wood and California lodes hold out promise to increase our sampling for April a few tons more than that of March.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east is worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; the 103 east, 3 tons. Lintern's winze will be holed to the rise and made complete in a few days. The pitches generally are looking well, and admit of increasing the sampling to 160 tons.

BICTON CONSOLS.—I have much pleasure in informing you that we have cleared the 14 fm. level upwards of 10 fms. in length, and the appearances continue to improve, particularly in the south end there is an improvement. I broke very much better lead there to-day (April 19) than that sent to you last week.

BLACK CRAIG.—No. 2 cross-cut, which was in a hard poor rock last week, has changed into a better kind of stone, with faces and small branches of lead ore. No. 4 cross-cut is in a kindly rock; the rider, which is well mixed with lead, is near 6 ft. wide, and the favourable rock they are now in appears to be part of the lode, though there is but little lead in it, yet we may hope to get another part of the rider beyond it. Nos. 2 and 3 pitches are looking much as usual in the bottom, but the rich ore ground is sensibly contracting in depth.

BRYN-ARIAN.—In consequence of the scarcity of surface water, the men have been prevented from working in the 30 fm. level for the last fortnight; and also in the winze sinking under the 20 fm. level. The lode in the 20 fathom level is large, and spotted with ore, but not of much value. The stopes in the back of this level continue much the same, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level north of Hallett's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed of black jack, mixed with killas and lead ore. Joseph's lode, in the deep adit level, is 5 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, all saving work for dressing.

BUSPARVO.—Our end is looking very favourable, and there can be no doubt but of our having a good dividend-paying mine; the men have now 26*s.* per fm. for driving. I hope we shall lose no time in getting the machinery in work to prove the mine to a greater depth.—P.S. The neighbourhood is quite alive to the mining interest. There are now no less than six steam-engines about being erected in the vicinity of the mine, and almost every sett taken between Redruth and Penzance.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, in the 125 fm. level south, on the lead lode, the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, producing 3½ cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the north end, in this level, is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and will produce 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise over this level is communicated to the 112, and we intend next setting-day to set two new pitches, one north and the other south of the rise; we have put the men that were in the rise to clear out the 80 fm. level south, on the lead lode, previous to commencing driving the same. In the 112 end south the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, saving work. In the 100 end south the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and will produce 4½ cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 70, towards the 40 fm. level, on the lead lode, is just the same as last reported on. The 50 end west, on Johnson's lode, is still very promising for copper ore and tin; we are expecting an improvement in this end daily. At Kelly Bray, in rising and cutting down the shaft, we have about 3½ ft. more before we shall hole that piece of ground from the 50 to the 60 fm. level; we shall make the shaft good under the 60 by stoping away the 70 back stopes. I do not see that we can get on with sinking in the bottom of the 70 fm. level, until we get the engine-shaft down, then we shall have the engine to draw the water. The 70 back stopes will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.: the 70 end east is much improved since last report; in the end driving west on the south part of Kelly Bray lode, in this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In reference to the tribute department, the copper lodes are producing fair quantities of ore, so as to give the men fair wages in their different tributes; one of the pitches in the back of the 60 fm. level, east of cross-course, will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The end in the 20 fm. level, on No. 1 lode, is suspended. We expect to sample the end of this month 55 tons of copper ore.

CARBONA MINE.—*April* 19.—Ground opened last month:—The engine-shaft sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the 45 fm. level driven east 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the 35 winze to the 45, 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the 45 rise to the 35, 1 fm. 1 ft.; the 25 winze to the 35, 1 fm. 1 ft.; the 25, clearing east, 11 fathoms. The tributers have raised 130½ tons of tinstuff, yielding 1 ton 17 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of black tin. The engine-shaft is going down with nine men at 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in the bottom is split up, and is rather poor. In three weeks from this date, we shall be down to the 55 fm. level, and at once extend a level east and west on the lode. The 45 fm. level east is driving by two men and three boys at 60*s.* per fm.; the end is worth for tin 30*s.* per fathom. The 35 fm. level is going east with two men and two boys at 40*s.* per fm.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, yielding tin, worth 30*s.* per fm. The winze we were sinking is now communicated with the different levels in the 25, 35, and 45, giving tribute ground—viz.: Two men in the 45 east at 9*s.* in 1*l.*; two ditto in the 45 east at 10*s.* in 1*l.*; three ditto in the 45 at 11*s.* in 1*l.*; two ditto in the 35 at 12*s.* in 1*l.*; two ditto in the 25 at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*; two ditto in the 45 at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*; three ditto in the 45 winze at 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.*; the eastern shaft is sinking by six men at 3*l.* per fathom on the lode. The tinstuff raised from the 45 and 35 ends is not yet sampled, and does not appear in the present account. The engine-shaft on the south lode is cleared up to within 12 feet of the bottom. The 17 end east from the shaft, which we found in elvan, is now beyond it, and we have just reached a lode, about 2 ft. wide; but for a few days we cannot say what its character is. We are clearing up with all possible speed the adit on the south side, for the purpose of reaching the tin around, east of the great cross flookan. We expect to carry to the smelting-house, on Friday, from 40 to 50 cwts. of black tin—the produce of one month's stamping.

CASTLE DINAS.—On the 12th inst., Captains Peter Floyd and Matthew Rogers, of Tincroft and Cook's Kitchen, inspected this mine, and report as follows:—This mine is situated 3½ miles north-east of the Indian Queens, having St. Columb on the west, and Roche on the east, and is bounded on the south by the turnpike road leading from the Indian Queens to Bodmin. This sett is very extensive, measuring about two miles in length by one mile and three quarters in breadth, and is situated to the north of a granite range, which here forms a junction with the killas. There cannot possibly be a more favourable position for a mine than this: the most productive mines in the county are similarly placed on the junction of the killas with the granite. Many lodes run through this sett, and there is also a large elvan course running nearly east and west through it: this elvan course we would call attention to, as an exceedingly promising feature of the sett. The adit is taken up at the north west part of the mine, and is driven in a south-east direction 600 fms., through killas, leaving 20 fathoms of high ground, in which several lodes have been discovered. The distance from the adit end to the granite hill is about 100 fms. We saw the following principal lodes in the adit:—1. Brunton's lode, which is extended upon east from the adit shaft 12 fms., lode 18 in. wide, yielding saving work for tin. At the surface, 10 fms. before this end, this lode is opened on to the depth of 4 fms., lode 15 in. wide, producing rich stones of tin. The ground around this lode, both in the 4 fm. pit and in the end of the level driven from the adit (which is about 16 fms. deep), is a buff killas, than which nothing can be conceived more congenial for tin.—2. Chipman's north lode, which is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and peach, with occasional stones of tin.—3. Chipman's south lode, 8 ft. wide, in a beautiful killas, and producing excellent stones of tin. We should recommend exploring this lode without delay.—4. Sawpit lode has been extended upon west about 3½ fathoms, producing some stones of tin; it forms a junction to the east with Dowser's lode.—5. Dowser's lode is a large one, 6 ft. wide, running in a north-east direction, and will form a junction with the Sawpit lode in about 5 fms. further driving; it is at present poor. At the south-east part of the mine we saw Brewer's lode. A shaft is sunk on this lode about 10 fathoms, and a level driven east on the lode at a depth of 5 fms., at 4*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; the lode is 20 inches wide, producing tinstuff worth 4 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks, each sack containing 12 gallons. A cross cut driven from Brewer's shaft has intersected Vivian's lode, which is 17 fms. to the south of Brewer's lode, with a north-east direction; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing stones of tin. Both these lodes run into the elvan course. The end on Brewer's lode is about 100 fms. from the elvan, and is about 130 fms. from the point of intersection of the cross-cut with Vivian's lode to the elvan. The ground around these lodes is in its character everything that can be desired. The general underlay of the lodes in this sett is about 15 in. in a fm. north; this is a very good indication. The water from the adit, which is a constant and considerable stream, can be applied to a 20 or 30 feet wheel, and the tin raised from the lodes in the adit can be very easily conveyed to a stamps driven by it. We would recommend for the prosecution of the south part of the mine that there should be erected a 30-inch steam-engine, which, with the machinery already on the mine, will be quite adequate to its efficient exploration to a considerable extent. In our opinion the work already done on the mine shows good judgment, a knowledge of mining operations, and a regard to economy. In conclusion, we consider that this sett, from its present discoveries, geological position, the nature of the ground, the character of the lodes, the possession of such an elvan course, and the cheapness and expedition with which underground operations can be carried on, presents no ordinary opportunity for profitable speculation.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The lode west of the new shaft has not yet been intersected west of the slide mentioned in last report, but from the present indications I think we shall cut it again before the end of the week. The lode in the stopes at this place continues its regular size, and is producing work of good quality. At Fatwork, the ground in the cross-cut is favourable for driving, and without alteration from last report. The lode in the end east of this cross-cut is about 1½ ft. wide, at present unproductive. At Buckler's shaft, the lode stoping out of the side of the level continues to produce some good work: we have not yet drawn any stuff to surface from this place, but are pushing on the whim with all speed to do so, which we hope to accomplish in a few days. At Pine Borrow shaft, the lode continues without any alteration from former reports. We are getting on favourably with our new stamps, as also with all other operations in the mine and prospects generally are looking most favourably.

CHRISTOW (LEAD).—We are getting down with the engine-shaft rapidly, and all the work is proceeding as satisfactorily as we could wish. The walls of the engine-house will be up by the end of this week, and the engineer is here, ready to heave in the engine. The carpenter's shop is nearly complete, the smith's shop is in progress, and the office and store-room begun. The engine is just arrived (April 20) at Teignmouth.

COPPER BOTTOM.—In the 20 fm. level, driving west of ladder-road shaft, the lode is of a promising character, but unproductive; we shall communicate ladder-road shaft to this level in a few days. We are clearing the adit west of Highburrow shaft, in order to sink the shaft west of it below the adit level; as this shaft is near the junction of the north and south lodes, we expect to meet with a good run of ore ground in sinking it. May's shaft is 7 fms. below the 30 fm. level; the lode in it is not looking so well as when last reported, but still maintains its size, and is of a promising character; the ground is also very congenial for copper. The 30 fm. level is driven within 4 fms. of Gendall's shaft; the lode in the end is at present unproductive, but about 12 fms. west of the shaft the north and south parts of the lode come together, after which we expect it will be more productive. In the 20 fm. level, driving west of Gendall's shaft, the lode contains some ore, but rather unproductive since last reported.—P.S. We should have sampled a parcel of ore last week, if the samplers had not disappointed us; they have fixed Wednesday week as the day in which they shall be able to attend.

CUBERT.—The engine-shaft and pitwork being now complete to the 45 fm. level, the men are engaged cutting ground preparatory to driving on the course of the lode, and to-morrow we expect to commence that operation. From the nature of the ground and other favourable indications, we have every reason to believe that we shall be able in our next week's communication to announce that we have a rich lode in each of our bottom ends; as soon, however, as the driving is extended a sufficient distance from shaft to admit of the men working without hindrance, it is quite advisable to again resume sinking the engine-shaft for another lift, which work we shall proceed with as soon as possible, without we receive instructions to the contrary. The lode in the 35 fm. level east is still very promising, and contains a portion of lead. The accompanying stratum is blue killas, highly congenial for mineral, and the indications altogether are very encouraging. The lode to the west in this level has not yet been reached by the cross-cut, although casual spots of lead make their appearance in the elvan, which not only shows the country to be truly metalliferous, but indicates the lode to be not far distant, as well as affording the hope that it will be found productive when attained. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is still productive of lead, and the general appearances are highly favourable. The lode in the 25 fathom level east is much the same in appearances as last reported, and some good stones of lead have been broken from the lode to the west in this level. The lode in the 15 fm. level east is still productive of lead and gossan, and its appearance altogether is of a highly flattering character. The lode in this level to the west is also productive for lead, and very kindly. The tribute pitches are looking generally well, and more especially those towards the bottom of the mine.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—We have now completed the repair of our cottages, the crushing-mill, and the roads; additional gangs of miners are engaged and will be added to our force on Monday next. Our miners will then be mixed, consisting of Welsh, Belgians, and French; and hope to bring to grass a sufficient quantity of ore to enable you to send to market, or reserve the same for the furnaces when erected. The ore in several of the levels contains an excellent per centage, as you will perceive from the assayer's report and samples accompanying this. A quantity of peat has been cut on the estate, and is now undergoing analysation; at present it appears favourable for fuel for the furnace; if it should turn out not to produce peat and peat charcoal of that quality required to smelt with entire, there is no doubt it can be brought into use in part, so as to save something very considerable in the expense of coal and coke; not only as regards the price, but more particularly in transit to the mine, which is so very expensive.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED—*Tavistock, April* 15.—There is no alteration in the lode in the 30 fm. level west since my last; still a good lode, worth 20*l.* per fm. The ore is of a better quality than any I have seen in this or any other mine in the neighbourhood.

April 19.—The lode in the 30 fm. level end, west of the whim shaft, is rather improved since my last, the ground is also easier for driving. The pitch in the winze in the bottom of the 40 fm. level east is turning out as much ore as I expected, working by three men, at 12*s.* in the 1*l.*, and getting wages. The pitch in the back of the 40 fm. level, also the one in the back of the 20 fm. level, is improved, and the men getting fair wages. The whim shaft is now down about 12 fms. under the 40 fm. level, the lode in which is large and has a promising appearance. Our machinery is in excellent working order.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—We have no alteration in the 70 fm. level west. The stopes in the 60 will turn out 2½ tons of ore per fm. We have cut a branch in the cross-cut in the 60 fm. level about 9 in, big, composed of spar, mundic, copper ore, and a little lead. We have driven on the course of the lode at Rundle's shaft about 6 ft.; it is composed of very fine spar, with spots of ore and mundic. The lode at Carthew's is as last reported.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The engine-shaft is sunk under the surface about 10 fms. The men are now sinking as fast as possible, hoping to reach a 20 fathom level by the time the engine is ready to work.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—Upon receiving the appointment as agent to this mine, I proceeded to inspect the underground workings made by the late company. I found they had been chiefly confined to the adit, which is a cross-cut level, intersecting a number of lodes and branches, which have all produced tin ore. The greatest workings are upon the lodes called Nos. 3 and 4; on these they have extended the adit level for some length, but not to such an extent as I should have thought, judging from the quantity of tin sold from the mine. Although nearly the whole of the backs have been taken away upon tribute, and that to within a few feet of the surface, and for nearly the whole length laid open by the adit level, which must be a convincing proof of the richness of the lodes, there appears to be one important piece of work left undone, which I would recommend at once to be proceeded with—viz.: the level on No. 3 lode continued west, until the excavation made by the ancient tinners is reached, which is from 120 to 140 ft wide, and in many places 60 ft. deep, clearly evidencing a vast mineral deposit gone down. Should this work be carried out, the level would come under the ancient workings at least 20 fms deeper than they have gone, and I do not hesitate in saying, when this work is done, that dividends to a large extent will be derived from this part of the mine. On No. 4 lode a new engine shaft should be at once commenced, and sunk 20 fms. under the adit level, upon a bunch of tin gone down, which have not as yet been sunk upon. In the bottom of the adit two rocks have been taken from the bunch, weighing nearly 4 cwts., and will produce full 2 cwts. of black tin, of first-rate quality; one of these will be sent to Mr. Saunderson's, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, for inspection; and I may add that no such specimens of tin ore were to be seen at the Great Exhibition; the other will be sent to Clifton, for inspection in that quarter—therefore, I feel satisfied, from present appearances, by laying open the ground I have before named, that East Birch Tor will become a good, profitable, and lasting mine.—JOHN PENROSE: *Moreton Hampstead, April* 20.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—We have discovered the lode in the cross-cut about 4 fms. from the shaft. We first cut the blackstone, which was from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, and then drove through about 4 fms. of soft rider rock; but we shall still drive on, as it is likely that the largest part of the vein is yet before us: we are led to think this, because the part gone through is very dry and unproductive.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The water having prevented the men from working in the rise in the back of the 23 fathom level, the men are put to open the new lobby, and the adit level is suspended for the present, the men having commenced repairing the leat beyond the mill. On Monday we shall put several hands to work in bringing up the lobby, making leats, raising stones, &c. Our last sampling amounted to 11 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The engine-shaft is down to the 34 fm. level, and, I am happy to inform you, that a very promising branch, or lode, has fallen into the shaft at the present bottom this week, and from its general character and position, in respect to the other lodes, I am justified in leading you to expect a good result in deeper levels. The sumpmen have commenced to divide and timber down the engine and whim shafts, after which we shall complete the pitwork to the bottom of the mine, and resume sinking with all possible dispatch. We must also drive north in the 34 fm. level, and communicate by a winze to the two bottom levels, and which operation will both ventilate the mine and lay open tin ground. We have a good course of tin in the bottom level north of engine-shaft. I have endeavoured to make arrangements for returning the tin ore on the mine, instead of selling it in the rough stone. I consider our late discoveries of tin warrant an expectation of regular returns in future. I find that tin buyers will not give near the value for the ore in the stone, as the carriage is very expensive.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last we have completed the bob-plat and all other work for dropping our new lift; we shall commence to-morrow morning (April 22) I expect, as I see nothing to prevent us—I hope shortly to resume sinking again. We have driven 8 ft. south from the 45 fm. plat; the gossan is looking just the same as in the shaft, of a splendid character. We have not been able to drive any further through the lode south, as we have been preparing for sinking with all speed; after we have set our lift to work we shall drive on to cut the south wall, and then drive east towards the tunnel to meet the cross-course, as we expect to have something there that will encourage us. The tunnel end is very kindly, producing copper ore every foot we drive. We are driving on the north part of the lode in the flookan, with a very large lode to the south of the said end; it is scarcely ever known to fail of producing large quantities of copper ore, so let us advance towards the cross-course, and there is no room to doubt of our realising it.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The middle lode, in the 10 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, composed of slate, mundic, and quartz, and the ground favourable for driving; the south lode, in this level, east of engine-shaft, has not been taken down during the past week. neither has the counter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze; in the back of this level, 10 fms. behind the end, four men are rising and stoping for 6 fms. in length, and a more promising lode I consider can scarcely be met with, being on an average 4 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, blende, and carbonate of lime, with a good mixture of ore throughout, with a back of at least 60 fms., and the lode so favourable for breaking, that the men pay all cost and deliver the work on the dressing floors at 1*l.* 12*s.* per fm. The next level being 30 fms. behind and 12 fms. above, and which has been suspended for the last 12 months, should, in my opinion, be resumed with all possible dispatch. The dry weather still continues, and the surface water is very scarce.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—The continued dry weather has completely hindered our operations in sinking. The east pile, hauled from the bottom of the shaft, contains good work for copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 36 fm. level are producing fair quantities of ore for 3 ft. wide in the lode. We are preparing dressing floors large enough to dress 40 tons of ore per month, and shall begin dressing shortly. As soon as we can get an increase of surface water for our wheel, we shall push on operations in the shaft immediately, as I am now fully convinced we shall have a good and lasting mine in depth.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have this day (April 7th) been through and carefully examined the operations and appearances of the mine. We have pleasure in stating that the tin lode last cut continues equally productive, increasing in size on being driven east. We have set to drive east by the side of the lode, to four men at 3*l.* per fm., the drift, 12 ft. high, and westward to four men to take down the lode, 12 ft. high, at 30*s.* per fathom. We shall now arrange to put up a whim to draw the stuff with greater expedition, which will enable us to intersect other known lodes in the hill on the south part of the mine. The stamps are complete; and we think a day or two may be well employed in bringing home some more streams of water.

— *April* 20.—As I noticed to you in my letter of yesterday, I have met Capt. Webb at his post here on the mine this day. Since my last report, the men on Lelean's lode east, in the adit level, have been dressing, and have extended 12 ft., the ground continuing favourable and congenial for tin; driving west, in this level, on the same lode, the lode is disordered by the cross-course for 2 fms., but is getting more settled in the present end. There is sufficient water to drive or work three heads of the stamps, and no more, as the season has been remarkably dry. The tinstuff stamped is equal to my reports and expectations. In our costeaning operations, about 300 fms. west of the stamps, in the Little Bryn sett, a lode is cut of very promising appearance, about 3 ft. wide, producing, in a fine gossan, good stones of copper ore, embedded in excellent strata for mineral. We are now satisfied that a steam-engine on this mine is indispensable, and we have this day made our calculations as to the position and size of the engine-shaft, and have marked out the spot for the shaft, &c., which we shall submit for your approbation.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—We have intersected a branch of soft spar dipping towards the lode, impregnated with mundic and spots of copper. The water still continues to be very powerful, and considerably increased. The change in the ground indicates we are near the lode. The water being drained in the deep adit, we are now enabled to sink upon the course of the lode. I would advise increasing to four men, the ode being of so splendid a character for copper.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 10 fm. west, at Burgan's, on the new lode, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good work for lead. The lode in the 20 east on the lead lode is 1 foot wide, composed of mundic, spar, and a small portion of lead. The lode in the 30 east is 9 inches wide, composed of mundic and lead in a very pretty stratum of soft elvan; in the 30 west on new lode the ground is harder for driving, but turning out good stones of lead. The 40 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of lead and mundic, and of the most promising description. The lode in the 30 at Kenworthy is 4 feet wide, saving work for tin. We have set the 17 to drive east and west from the new shaft on the hill, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will turn out a great quantity of work for the stamps when we put it to work. The stopes and tribute pitches are turning out well, and we expect to sample on Saturday from 50 to 60 tons of good ore.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—On Monday next we shall commence fixing the plunger-lift; as soon as this is done, we shall immediately drop the lift in the Park engine-shaft. Since the last report, the 40 fm. level has been cleared west about 20 fathoms, and the end there met with. We have been driving on the lode eight or nine days; it produces fine copper ore, and is worth 25*l.* per fathom; this lode is still improving; it is in whole ground, and has caused us to form a high opinion of the merits of this western ground. A winze is being sunk below this level (the 40); it contains a very productive lode; we are unable to sink any deeper, as the water prevents us. The 40 is being cleared east and west of Bunk shaft; it will soon be communicated with Orchard's shaft. We are clearing the 33, east and west of the Park engine-shaft, which will soon be finished; the 33 is also being cleared from Park engine-shaft to Walter's shaft. The above levels contain very good lodes; and tribute ground of low price will be soon set in them. Much better pitches will be worked in these levels than in those above. At the eastern Park shaft, the levels were cleared east and west; whole ground was reached in clearing 6 fathoms in each direction. We have commenced driving the ends, and have much pleasure in saying that the men, whilst driving last night, found that the lode had quite undergone a change; it is now very good indeed. The lift has been again dropped in the flat rod shaft about 13 fathoms; the water is already drained to the 40 fm. level. Yesterday we were underground; and the appearance that was presented to our view in the 40 fm. level, near Cock's shaft, surpassed anything we ever before beheld in any mine. Before the water is forked to the depth the pumps are dropped, great and valuable discoveries will be made about this place. We have been at the bottom of the shaft on Bailey lode; but the faulness of the air prevented us from entering the levels. A whim is being erected here; and in a short time many productive pitches will be set at a low rate. The steam whim is being put together as fast as possible; the bob is in its place, and the cylinder is here. A load of castings was sent here to-day from the foundry for the crusher. These mines are looking remarkably well; and the deeper we explore the same, the appearances are more gratifying. The prices of many of the tribute pitches will undergo a great reduction on Friday next, which is the day for resetting them. Several new pitches will be set on the same day.

HINGSTON DOWN.—Doidge's winze continues to yield as much ore, although the ground is not quite so easy of progress, owing to increase of water. Victor's winze is suspended whilst the men are engaged cutting plat, making barrow road, putting in penthouse, and other necessary work, preparatory to dropping larger pitwork, which will be required upon the completion of Morris's shaft. We expect to communicate the new shaft with the rise by borer hole by end of the present week.

HOLMBUSH.—Hitchins's and Wall's engine-shafts are both divided and cased all complete to their respective depths, and we shall soon be in a position to draw from both shafts by the steam-whim from the extreme bottom. The ground in both cross-cuts from Hitchins's shaft is still favourable, as is also the ground in both cross-cuts from Wall's shafts. The ground in the cross-cuts extending south from the bottom of the diagonal shaft towards Hitchins's shaft, is beautiful killas. The lode in the 145 fm. level, east of the last mentioned shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom of good quality. The lode in the 132 fathom level, east of the same shaft, is 9 in. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the rise over this level is at present disordered by small cross-courses which are dipping westward, and from their course we anticipate the rise will be clear of them in another 6 ft. rising; the 3*s.* 6*d.* tribute pitch in the bottom of this level is so far productive that the men have, and can earn, fair wages at the price stated. The lode in the 132 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and stones of lead; it is a very kindly and improving lode as we proceed southward, and we have no doubt but that ere long a great improvement will be found in the increase of lead. A pitch is now wrought in the bottom of the 120 fm. level, a few fathoms south of the 132 end, at 8*s.* in 1*l.*, and the men are earning fair wages, and we expect shortly to make a communication with the end and pitch above alluded to. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore, improving as we are getting nearer the course of ore in the bottom of the 110. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 4½ ft. wide, producing 9 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the bottom of the level is 5 ft. wide, and more productive than the end is, and we purpose at the end of another month, if in a fair position, to sink a winze below this level, not only to ventilate and open the ground to advantage for being wrought, but also to prove whether we are on the main part of the lode in the 120, which at times we doubt, because the direction of the lode differs, and instead of extending a cross-cut we shall prove it by the said winze, which sooner or later must be sunk; the tribute pitch at 4*s.* in 1*l.* is producing a great quantity of ore, of just the same quality as the last sampled, as is also the 3*s.* pitch to the west of it. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the cross-course, is 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. of the south is capel and mundic, spotted with copper ore, and the remaining 2 ft. on the north part will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom, promising a further improvement, and that at no distant date; the pitch behind, to the west of this level, is much the same, not to be considered inferior in producing the quantity should it continue as heretofore. The wall of the lode in the rise over this level, reported in our last respecting the laying open a pitch adjoining it, looks very well, being hard and smooth, with the proper direction for making ore, which we shall take down between this and our next sampling. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west from Wall's engine shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this to us speaks volumes in favour of this lode at much deeper levels, which we shall lose no time to reach and prove.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the lode in the 20 fathom level north is worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom; the stope in the Salt sump is worth 10 cwts.; Kelley's rise, 10 cwts.; Buru's stope, 10 cwts.; the lode in the 30 fm. level north, 20 cwts.; No. 1 stope, 12 cwts.; the 30 south, 12 cwts.; the Salt sump shaft, 20 cwts.; Graham's stope, 25 cwts.; and Coulson's stope, 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 86, west of Stewart's, is not looking quite so well. In the 86, west of Gilpin's, is a large promising lode, producing good stones of ore. We have put the men from the 86 east to rise to communicate with the level above, and the men in the 74 ends, east and west, are also rising, as the air is beginning to fail with them. The lode in the 62 west has good stones of ore mixed through it. The cross-cut south at Gilpin's is without change.

LEWIS.—The north lode in the 90 fm. level, east from copper ore shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. The south lode in the 80, east from sump-shaft, is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground. Praed's lode in the 30, east from Gundry's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin; this lode, west from Stainsby's shaft, is 10 in. wide, opening low-price tribute ground. The new lode, south from copper ore shaft is 15 inches wide, with kindly appearances. The mainrod breaking will materially make against the next sampling. I am glad to say the engine is working well, the water drained, and the men have resumed their work. In other respects, there is not any alteration since my last report.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, mundic, and good stones of copper ore; the shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground for bearer and cistern, and the lift will be fixed this week. The 42 east is not so orey as usual, but more of the white iron and less spar, with a few stones of ore; the 42 west is about 2½ ft. wide, with regular walls, composed of white iron, quartz, and spots of ore, of a kindly appearance. The lode in the winze sinking under the 30 is hard and poor, but must be communicated to the 42. The lode in the 30 west is spotted with ore.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—We have cut the south wall of the lode in the engine shaft; it is very regular, and correspondent with the north wall in its inclination; the lode is 6½ ft. wide, there is a great quantity of mundic and quartz, with spots of yellow copper ore, improving as we sink, and I have no doubt of its being very productive for copper. We are still driving the cross-cut north 40 fms. east of shaft, as noticed in my last report.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the new shaft is 3 ft. wide, a splendid course of yellow ore. The mine is looking well throughout.

NORTH DOWNS.—Christoe lode, in the 90, east of west shaft, is small, containing stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 80, east of west shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore throughout it. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is divided into branches, containing stones of ore. In the 60, east of ditto, the lode is worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm., and improving.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—I have commenced sinking the engine-shaft; the ground is soft and congenial for lead, with small strings of lead leading towards the lode, which strongly indicate a good one below, which we shall cut in about a month, or less. From the stopes in the back the men are breaking a fair quantity of work, which is rich for silver-lead.

ORSEDD.—We have commenced sinking the shaft, in the bottom of which there is a strong lode, upwards of 2 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of lead per fm. I fear the water is too quick to admit of any other work being carried on beyond sinking the shaft; but as soon as it is sufficiently decreased, which I expect will be in a very short time, we shall resume the 30 fm. levels, east and west. In both these levels there is a very promising lode, from which we could commence raising lead had we the means of drawing the stuff. The lodes in these levels, as well as in the shaft, have every appearance of the ores dipping east, and I have no doubt by sinking the shaft we shall have an increased quantity of ore. The Lloc Mine Company have extended their workings at the 20 fm. level, within a very short distance of the Orsedd boundary, where they have some fine ore ground, and has every appearance of its extending into the Orsedd Mine.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—Messrs. Sandys, Carne, and Vivian, have contracted for the erection of the engine, and will deliver all parts complete on the mine by the 7th June. To-morrow (the 22d April) we shall lay the foundation of the engine-house, which will be finished by the end of May: we shall try how quickly we can finish the work, and how well we can do it. We have this week cut the celebrated cross-course mentioned in my former report; this heaves the lodes some distance, and we have, therefore, begun to cross-cut north and south, that the lodes may be intersected. Altogether our mine looks exceedingly well.

RIX HILL.—Our prospects on the whole are a little improved. The 28, south at engine shaft, still produces tin, but the lode is not yet cut through to the south wall; the 28 cross cut, south at middle shaft, is letting down a quantity of water, which proves we shall have more lode south. This end has been almost dry until very lately. Our tribute department is satisfactory.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE.—We have a very large quantity of tinstuff ready to be crushed as soon as the stamps are erected, and I never saw better stones of tin than the men are now breaking. In another part of the captain's report he accounts for the delay in erecting the stamps, by stating that some of the men engaged in the work have been induced to leave by the offer of higher wages than he was disposed to give, and that in consequence he has had a scarcity of hands.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—The work we have this week broken from the rise in the 24 fathom level (Oak shaft) weighs about 4 cwts., principally gossan ore, carrying native and grey silver. In addition to a considerable quantity of dressing work we have also risen four bags of good silver ore from the back of the deep adit, near Murray's shaft. The lode, driving east from the winze between the two adits, is 8 inches wide, regular, and all saving work.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—I have made inquiries of two or three founders respecting a steam engine of 24-inch cylinder; immediately I get their prices I will in-

form you. I think that size cylinder will be sufficiently large to give the mine a satisfactory trial; if a larger one should ultimately be required, this can be applied for drawing, crushing, stamping, &c.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—We are sinking the shaft below the 60 fm. level by eight men; the ground still continues hard and spare for sinking. We have not cut through the elvan floor as yet. Driving north on the course of the lode, it is 20 in. wide, chiefly composed of killas, flookan, mundic, and spar, very regular in its bearings. The ground in the cross-cut is not quite so favourable as when last reported.

SOUTH WALES.—During the past week we have been driving east on the course of the north lode, near the Rhydnet River; it is 7 or 8 ft. wide, composed of slate, quartz, gossan, flookan, and spotted with ore; and, on the whole, I consider the lode has a very promising appearance.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fm. level we are driving south on the east side of the lode. In the 205 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing work of a coarse quality. In the 190 end the lode is disordered by small cross-courses, and unproductive. We have communicated the 175 fm. level with Spurgin's shaft, and are at present engaged fixing railroad, in order to draw up the tributers' work that is lying in the level; this has laid open a long run of orey ground, which will enable us to increase our number of tributers in this part of the mine. In the 160 we have not taken down any lode since last reported on. At the north mine, in the 90 end the lode is 4 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good saving work. In the 80 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding work of a congenial appearance. Both of these ends are passing through ground that will be taken away at a profit.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is complete to the 120 fm. level, where we have commenced the cross-cut towards the lode. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm.; south end, the lode is improved, being 4 feet wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm; south end, 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; east lode, 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 68 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm.; south end, 1½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. The 55 end north is still poor. The stopes and pitches on the whole are producing much as usual. We sold yesterday, the 19th inst., computed 75 tons of ore, at 18*l.* 2s. per ton.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: The 100, west of Garden's, is driving north. In the stopes above the 90, west of Woolcock's rise, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm.; ditto, below ditto, west of Arthur's winze, lode worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the rise above this level, west of Terril's winze, communicated to the 80, we have discovered a good lode in the back of the 90, east of Christoe shaft, in a tribute pitch, worth 20*l.* per fm. —Middle Lode: In the 64, west of cross-cut, the lode is worth about 3*l.* per fm.; ditto, east of cross-cut, lode 2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore.—Parent Lode: In the 64, east of cross cut, we have driven through the cross-course. In the 30, east of Parent engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft, in the 70 fm. level east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore, and is saving work for tin; the 70 fm. level west has a lode 2 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin. There is a decided improvement in this end since my last report. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 fathom level, east and west, have a lode 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; in the 60 east the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 50 fm. level east the rise in the back is up about 4 fms.; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin. I hope this will be holed to Buckley's shaft by the end of this week. In the 50 fm. level west the lode in the winze is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 40 fathom level east, beyond Buckley's shaft, we have a lode in the end 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin; in the 40 fm. level, west of Gray's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 30 fm. level east, extending beyond the eastern whim shaft, the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, but at present unproductive; in the 30 fm. level, west of Gray's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 6*l.* per fm. At Lambo, in the 40 fm. level cross-cut, south from Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the ground still continues very good for driving. At the Wheal Kitty we are sinking the engine-shaft below the 50 fm. level, and the ground is favourable for sinking; in the 50 fm. level, going east from the engine-shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, and producing some good copper ore; in the same level west the lode in the end is 8 in. wide, and greatly improved since my last report. The tribute pitches at Lambo and Wheal Kitty are greatly improved for copper ore. The tribute pitches on the Unity side of the mine are looking much the same for tin as last reported. We expect that the steam stamps will commence to work by the end of this week.

WEST BASSET.—On the south side of the shaft we have very good stones of grey ore. In the 42 fm. level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, very kindly. We have cut the lode in the 30 fm. level cross-cut north, and commenced driving east; it is 18 inches wide, producing ore, and improving in size and quality as it gets off the cross-course. The winze sinking below the 20 fm. level still looks well. In the 20 fm level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing ore. We have set three new pitches on tribute at 8*s.* in *l.*

WESTON.—The extent of driving in Crosse's level this month is 2 fathoms. We continue to meet with bunches of spar, spotted with ore; the breast at present has a softer appearance than usual, and I expect to see the Ryder lode cut immediately.

WEST PHŒNIX.—The cross-cut in the 20 is driven north 4½ ft., ground as before reported. The new shaft is down 4½ fms., the lode in which is large, and of a promising character, but we are not yet through it. The engine is working well.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—The ground in the east end is decidedly improved in appearance—its colour, nature, and consistency is of a character congenial for silver-lead ores. I am looking forward with anxiety to the time of intersection of the lode, and have no doubt that the result will be most beneficial.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the 60 fm. level driving west has not been taken down since last report, but we intend doing it on Thursday next. In the rise above the 60 fathom level the lode appears to be large, at present the ore part is about 1 ft. wide, good work. The lode in the rise above the 48 fm. level is also large, but at present poor. The ground in each of the above rises continues favourable for rising. No alteration of importance has taken place in the 37 fm. level since last report. We continue to drive north on the cross-course, west of Bayly's shaft, but the lode has not been intersected. The sinking of Bayly's shaft has been resumed; the lode in the present bottom is somewhat disordered by a slide, but it appears to be again forming itself into a regular lode to the south part, producing stones of ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, going west, is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and some very good stones of copper ore; the lode in the bottom of the 20 fm. level is worth 12*l.* per fm., just the same size and quality as reported on last week. The lode in the 35 fm. level, going west, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and good stones of ore occasionally; the lode in the back of the 35 fm. level will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. We are obliged to raise in this place to ventilate the 35 fm. level from the 20 fathom level; then I hope to drive the 35 fm. level to a great extent, by sinking and rising winzes at a fair distance. The lode in the winze under the bottom of the 35 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and some good stones of ore; I think the lode in the winze is getting in a more compact state than it has been for some weeks past. We are getting on with driving the 50 fm. cross-cut, going north, as fast as possible; we have a very strong capel, and when we meet with one of this sort I always find we are not far from a lode, the ground in the 50 fm. level, going south, is just as last reported on. I have put men to open on the back of the great south lode, to prove its regular underlay, and I am quite satisfied it is underlaying north, but not as fast as was calculated when the cross-cut was commenced.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—During the week our operations have been confined to driving further east to cut the north heave of the lode, which we have just done; it is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, flookan, and lead, a kindly lode; we have put the men to drive north and south on the course of it, especially as it improves as it gets further off the cross course.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We are driving through the cross-course as fast as possible in the 12, to see the lode on the western side. In the tribute pitch to the west of cross-course, at adit, we have a good course of ore, which is throwing a great light on the western ground. Our other ends are without any material alteration. Our pitches in general are improving. Every part of the mine is looking very encouraging. Saturday next is our setting day, the results of which I will advise you in due course.

WHEAL GILL.—We are still progressing satisfactorily with the shaft; everything is being done that is necessary to get down as expeditiously as possible. The lead lode is as last reported; we are still driving north and south on its course; it appears split up in branches, showing some fine lead in them. The engine is in excellent order and works well.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—According to the resolutions of the last meeting, I have suspended driving, and have put the six men in the shaft. We are down about 6 fms., and the lode is 4½ feet wide, with a very pretty north wall; the south one is everything you could wish—a beautiful light killas. The lode is firm, with a splendid gossan, mixed with a soft spar. There is gossan and flookan against the east wall. I had eight men, but now only six. I am sorry you have stoped the end before the month is up, because if we had continued on this month I believe we should have had a very agreeable change, particularly as it appears to be changing very much.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The engine-shaft is being sunk perpendicular; it is down 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 40 fm. level; we expect the north lode will underlie into the shaft before it is sunk to the 50. In the 30, driving east towards Bate's shaft, there is about 3 fms. more to communicate with the level driven west from said shaft; lode at present small and unproductive. Report states that there was copper ore ground left off east of Bate's by the former workers, which will be seen as the level is holed. The 30 east cross-cut, driving north towards our north lode, has been extended 12 fms., and presuming that the underlie continues the same as seen in the adit, there remains about 46 fms. further to drive ere we intesect this lode, which may take about four months to accomplish.—South Lode: The sump winze, sinking 2 fms. east of the engine shaft cross-cut, by means of a flat-rod in the 30 fm level, connected to the engine, is down 5 fms below the 40 fm. level, 3 fms. of which were sunk by the former company, and we have cut it down large enough for a lift of pumps, and sunk about 2 fms. The lode in the winze varies in size 1½ to 3 ft. wide, and has been more productive in the eastern part of the winze than in the western. We consider the lode has gradually improved in value for copper ore. The ground being hard, the progress must of necessity be rather slow. At present the winze, for 15 ft. long, will yield from 6 to 7 tons per fm. In the 40, driving east from the sump winze, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and will yield from 5 to 6 tons of copper ore per fm.; this level has been driven east by the present company 2½ fms. I would here remark that, in consequence of the ground being hard, it requires time to open levels before tributers can be advantageously put to work, but provided the winze and end continue in value as at present, the reserves of copper ore in the mine will materially increase. The quantity of ore dressed and at surface, with the ores already broken underground, and ready to be drawn to surface, is about 18 tons. From the time the engine has been put to work and the mine cleared up the discoveries may be considered important. The engine consumes 6 cwts. of coals in 24 hours; it works well, and is equal to pumping all the water in the mine for several years.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—The cistern plat in the engine-shaft is now completed, and the bearers and cistern erected. The lift of pumps will be finished on Saturday next, when we shall resume sinking. In the 10 fm. level we are raising 5 cwts. of lead ore to the fm. From the silver lode we yesterday took down 1 cwt. of the rich and 3 cwts. of the common silver ore.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The cross-cut in the 90 fathom level, at Pollard's shaft, is driven towards the lode 4 fms., and from the great increase of water we daily expect to intersect it. The lode in the 80 fm. level, north of the shaft, is similar to my last report; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom; the lode in the western part in this level is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom; the lode in the winze sinking under this level south is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under the 50 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. On Monday, the 12th inst. we sold to T. Sonners, Esq., a parcel of lead ores, computed 63 tons, at 21*l.* 0s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MAY.—The engine shaft is 2 fms. 2 ft. under the 20 fathom level, and we shall begin to sink on Monday morning (19th inst.), so as to get to the 30 fm. level as fast as possible, and see the branch of ore that we have discovered in the bottom of the 20. The lode in the 10 is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and some good stones of ore, looking very promising. I hope we shall soon meet with a larger quantity, as the quality is very good.

WHEAL ROBINS.—This mine is still in a very healthy state. The lode in the east end at the 20 fm. level is still in easy ground, and is about 3 ft. wide, producing tolerable tin ore. The western end at this level, on Watson's lode, is not so good as it has been in some places, but is larger, producing good spots of copper, and the ground still easy; the shaft is cleared and secured about 9 fms. below the 20. We have had a little check here, the shaft being broken in about the back of the 30, but this is not of much importance. On the whole, the mine is in a very satisfactory state. At West Robins our shaft is sunk 4 fathoms, and is now through the diluvian deposit and in soft killas, but a large amount of water is issuing from between the diluvian deposit and the fixed rock, and we yesterday commenced bringing up an adit to take off this water; so by driving this I hope to get rid of it in sinking.

WHEAL ST. AGNES.—Since our last meeting, we have driven west on Wheal Harriett lode about 10 fms., and not meeting with any tin ground, we thought it best to discontinue this end for the time, and resume the cross-cut north; and after driving about 4½ fathoms we cut another lode, which, I think, is Wheal Vottle lode—it is 2½ ft. wide, with tin throughout, but not rich; the appearance, however, would fully warrant the expectation of its being more productive as we open on it further. We have also resumed the end on Gripe's lode, which had been driven west for a short distance by the former adventurers, and have extended it about 7 fms.; for the first 5 fms. we found it of a promising appearance, but poor; for the last 2 fms. the lode has enlarged in size, and improved in value; we have broken some good tinstuff on it, and it looks much as if we had got into a run of tin ground; it is at present about 5 feet wide, but not having yet got into the north wall we cannot say its exact size; eastward this lode is at present about 1½ ft. wide, and as the end is at no great distance from the east cross-course, near which all the lodes to the south in the old mine proved productive, we hope ere long to meet with similar results. The prospects of the mine are, generally, much improved since our last meeting, and I have every reason to think that our anticipations will shortly be realised.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—In driving the adit cross-cut south, towards the new engine-shaft, we have intersected the north wall of the large lode discovered in the lobby put up to unwater the wheel; its width is not yet ascertained; however, it produces some good spots of yellow copper ore, with a great quantity of mundic, peach, &c. We are sinking the engine-shaft as fast as practicable, and the masons, carpenters, smiths, and others, are getting on with their work very satisfactorily, and no doubt will be all in good time for the wheel to be set to work when required.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 83, the branches are disordered by floors of spar, and are now worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 83 east the branch is worth 10*l.* per fm.; west of flookan it is worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level east the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not to much value. In the 73 east the branch is worth 9*l.* per fm. In the cross-cut south the ground is good for driving, and is progressing favourably; in the same level west the north branch is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 63 east the branch is worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the same level east of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is disordered and poor; in the winze sinking under, the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 50 east, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the same level west, on a north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 40 west the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the same level, east of cross-cut, on same lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 20 fm. level west, the lode is disordered, worth 4*l.* per fathom. At Painter's flat rod shaft, on the south lode, in the 66 west, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; the same level east is suspended for the present, in consequence of the increase of water. In the winze sinking under the 50, east of west whim shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In west whim shaft, sinking under the 50, the lode is disordered and poor. At Arthur's shaft, on the south lode, in the 20 west, on a caunter lode, the lode is 14 in. wide, and worth 3*l.* per fm. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, the stope in bottom of the 70 is completed west to the new engine-shaft, and the men are now engaged rising against Thomas's shaft; here the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The new engine-shaft, on the south lode, cutting down under the 50, and the fixing the pitwork in the same shaft, are progressing favourably. Our tribute department looks well.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—We regret that another two-monthly meeting is at hand and the stamps not yet working. We had, on Friday last, the castings sent for the stamps' works, and the carpenters are busy at work, but the stamps will be in full course of working this week; the pool and the greatest part of the dressing floors are complete. We have very little to say of the underground works: the winze is holed from the 18 to the 28 fm. level, and the men are now driving the 28 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, on Clinche's lode, but so close to the slide that very little of the lode has been seen. The winze sinking under the adit, east of Hare shaft, on Cock's lode, we hope will be holed to the 18 this month. The holing of these two winzes will give a good ventilation through the mine, and enable us to employ a great many tributers. We have only at this time 10 men on tutwork and six on tribute, so that our increase of tin is very little for the last two months.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the adit, making altogether from the surface 29 fms. The shaftmen have sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. the last month; they have begun to-day (April 19) to put down the pitwork, the carpenters are fixing the flat-rods, and the smiths are splicing the rods as fast as possible. We expect to complete the rods and pitwork, and put the wheel to work, in the early part of next week.

— *April* 22.—The surface alterations are nearly completed, and we hope to put the wheel to work in the early part of next week. The shaftmen are now employed in fixing the pitwork. I have no doubt but that they will be quite ready by that time; this being done, we shall resume sinking the shaft with all possible speed.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In the middle lode shaft the lode is without material alteration as to its size and character, and the ground still favourable for progress. At the north lode engine-shaft we are getting on with the rise very satisfactorily, it being up about 8 fms. from the back of the 17 fm. level, in which the lode is throughout the whole extent large, 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and interspersed with spots of ore, and from present prospects there is every reason to believe that it will prove at increased depth productive.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—On the 17th inst. I found the works in fair progress. The lode in the adit level westward is full 7 ft. big, of the finest possible character for the production of silver-lead ore, at a very shallow depth from surface; the lode in the south end at this level is not so leady as it has been, being rather disordered by a small horse of killas, but I hope when we reach the other end of this horse to find the lode more leady than heretofore. In the winze sinking under the adit level there is a good bunch of silver-lead ore, about 5 in. big; the remainder of the lode, about 6 feet, is chiefly capel, but mixed with a considerable quantity of fluor-spar and mundic, with small veins of barytes, altogether a fine lode. I hope in about four weeks from this time to have a parcel of silver-lead ore ready for the market, and I hope enough to pay costs and leave a balance. This concern is creating a great deal of anxiety in this part, and is considered one of the best speculations in this district. There are a great many lodes in a very small piece of ground, and all leady.

WHEAL ZION.—Our engine is completed, the steam has been got up, and the engine started, but not for the purpose of draining the mine, as with all our exertions in the engine-shaft the ground has not been all cut away yet to fix our cistern for the house water lift. Until this is done, it will be very expensive supplying the engine with water by manual labour—indeed, to fill the boiler and start the engine, we nearly forked our available surface water. I have considered it better policy, therefore, to complete the work with all possible speed before the engine be finally started to do duty, rather than incur much expense (which will now be saved), for the sake of putting the engine to work exactly on the 20th inst. The company may rely upon it, not an hour has been lost in bringing the work towards completion. We hope all will be ready in a few days more.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for February:—

Mines.	Tons of Ore.	Per Cent.	Fine Copper.
Raipas	15	6	0·90
Old Mine	150	5½	8·25
United Mines	25	6	1·50
Total... *Tons*	190		10·65

Mining Report from the 16th February to the 18th March, 1852.

Raipas.—The 30 fm. level east continues as last reported, and the northern cross-cut is now driven somewhat more than 12 fms. from the centre of Monk's shaft, with much the same kind of ground as before; it is speedy and favourable for driving. We have as yet seen no indications of the lode in this bargain, but may expect to cut it very shortly. In the 20 cross cut, towards shaft No. 2, the ground is more favourable for driving. In the 30 fm. level, at the bottom of the winze, on Labouchere's lode, we had stoped down the south side of the lode, and met a conglomerate of flat, quartz, slate, limestone, &c., forming a confused mass; and in consequence of this change, we have commenced driving the level south-west, for forming the communication with Monk's shaft as soon as possible. The lode at present contains very little ore; but, judging from present indications, we expect this deterioration will be but temporary. Our produce for March will be about 1 ton of copper.

United Mines.—The tribute operations still yield fair returns, and the new lode at Ward's has latterly shown signs of improvement. We have commenced working in the old 40 fm. level easterly, where the prospects are favourable, and should the lode continue as at present, we hope, after opening ground, to be able to increase the returns. At Woodfall's the tributers continue to produce a small quantity of rich yellow ore from the back of the north lode, the produce of which is very fluctuating, but we do not anticipate any falling off in the produce.

Old Mine.—We have at length formed a communication between the adit level and the mine, and are now making preparations for unwatering the old workings in Bergmester's, but cannot calculate on resuming operations on this part before July. Our stopes continue to yield the usual returns of ore, of a somewhat improved quality. The middle sink is producing from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. The stops in Slungi's sink is equally productive; the lode is rather larger, but the monthly produce is much the same as that of the last two months.

Powder House.—The lode at this mine is somewhat contorted, and being short of powder, we have suspended this working until our supplies arrive.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Rec. April 16.]

Banasal, Feb. 29.—The ground in the adit is changing, and appears to be getting into the body of the jacotinga, as broken pieces of that formation are found thickly mixed in the present end. This adit is a good speculation; whatever the result may be, I hope it will meet with your approval. At D, the shallow workings were made merely to prove the size of the formation and its character, and whether it contained veins; having been thoroughly satisfied on this head, there was nothing to be done but to commence the adit before named, to give it a more effectual trial.

Maria Workings.—The new st mps, which are named "malets," were put to work on the 31st ult., to make her bed, as previously advised, and went on exceedingly well, until we turned the necessary water on the covers to stamp the stuff from the formation; after stamping a day or two, we found the bed working up, owing to the stone not being sufficiently heavy to keep the bed to its proper height; we have, therefore, been obliged to put in an iron bed. The stamping, until the 7th, was not taken much account of, as there was a great deal of refuse stuff and hindrances. I regret to say, that nearly the whole of the month has been almost a continual drought, and have prevented our working her so fast as we could have done with a full supply of water, when I estimate the stuff stamped out will be three tons per head. From the produce obtained, I almost fear this part of the formation is not so rich as it appeared when the trial was first made from it. The formation may be subject to change, and we may meet with some parts richer than others—a month or two will prove this. I certainly had great confidence in a better result, as every care that could be taken was persevered in at the time of the trial, and I cannot account, in any way, for the difference, except in the manner before stated.

Gongo.—The produce of gold from this place has increased a little the last 10 days; and I trust, as we have passed through the rubbish, it will be better. By discharging two of the miners, and repairing the Preza Grande reservoir (which is nearly completed), our force has not been so strong on the mining part of the work as it otherwise would have been. I shall send an Englishman and five or six of our best labourers there next week, to push on with greater vigour, and make the trial proposed by you on the new jacotinga formation. The improvement at the Gongo village stamps continues, and trust it will do so for some time to come.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, April 10.—We have commenced to drive west from San Anton sump winze, at the 65 fm. level, the lode in which is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 55 fm. level, driving west of La Buena Ventura winze, is worth 2½ tons of lead ore in a fathom; east, at this level, the lode in the stopes is worth 2½ tons of ore in a fm. Las Nieves winze, sinking under the 45 fm. level, and now nearly down to the 55, is worth 2 tons in a fm. The 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 2½ tons in a fathom; the same level, driving west of San Juan shaft, is without lead to value; it is, however, a little improved in appearance since last reported. The 31 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 1½ ton in a fm. Thorne's shaft, sinking in advance of this end, is hard, and worth 1 ton in a fm. At Field's there is nothing new to notice, the men being employed in cutting down the shaft at the surface for collaring up by masonry—and this work we shall push on as fast as we possibly can. The water is all out of Shaw's shaft, and we expect to resume driving the 55 fm. level west on Monday; and as soon as we can find a suitable pare of men to resume also driving east, at the same level. The tribute department is without material change; the stock account does not show the usual quantity weighed, in, from the holidays of the "Semana Santa," or Holy Week About 10 tons of dressed ore remain on the floors unweighed.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 48 tons 5 cwts.: total in stock, 258 tons.—Pig-lead smelted, 33 tons 17 cwts.: total in stock, 812 tons 16 cwts.

THE TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your inserting in your next Saturday's Journal the enclosed correspondence.—JOHN FIELD; *Warnford-court, April* 22.

9, Warnford-court, April 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—After I left the meeting on Tuesday, the chairman (*vide Mining Journal* of Saturday) is reported to have said that "he hoped on the next occasion of meeting to have to declare a dividend." Now, believing it to be the highly-objectionable practice of this company to hold their meetings but once a year, I take leave to inquire whether there is not some great error in this report, and to express my hope that you will, by informing me what the chairman actually said, allay the alarm with which this announcement has been received by absent shareholders. If I at all comprehend the financial position of the company, it stood quite free from debt on the 31st December; and, consequently (if my suggestion to retain in hand two months' costs be not adopted), it would not be unreasonable to look for a dividend out of the profits of the quarter just concluded. Requesting the favour of an early reply, I am, &c., JOHN FIELD.

Peter Stainsby, Esq. Salvador House, April 23.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of yesterday's date, I beg to state that my impression of what the chairman stated was this—"I hope that in two or three months we shall be in a position to declare a dividend." My own belief is that within that time a dividend will be declared. Advice has been received this morning that 818 tons of copper ore have been sampled, the produce of last month, independent of the tin ores, which, when sold, I think (without pledging myself), the first three months of the year will give nearly, if not quite, sufficient profit to enable the directors to declare a dividend. You are quite right in your understanding of the financial position of the company; it stood quite free from debt on the 31st December last. I am, &c.

John Field, Esq. P. STAINSBY.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of shareholders, held at the Jamaica Coffeehouse, on Friday, the 31st inst., RICHARD THOMAS, Esq., in the chair,

The CHAIRMAN announced that they had met—first, for the purpose of passing the four months' accounts to end of February; and then to discuss other matters relating to the company's interest, and as to increasing the steam power. Their prospects were exceedingly good, and he had no doubt they would have a second East Wheal Rose, but they first required the outlay of a little more money.

Mr. J. B. TRUSCOTT read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, held on the 30th January, which were confirmed, and the financial statement, as follows:—Balance last account, 348*l.* 14s. 8d.; labour cost for Nov., Dec, Jan., and Feb., 1143*l.* 2s. 5d; merchants' bills, 255*l.* 18s. 4d.=1747*l.* 10s. 5d.—By ores sold, 345*l.* 4s. 3d.; calls received, 1125*l.*: leaving a balance against the mine of 277*l.* 6s. 2d. The liabilities are—Debtor balance, 277*l.* 6s. 2d.; March cost, 246*l.* 14s. 10d.; bills, 125*l.* 17s. 3d.=649*l.* 18s. 3d., against which is 30 tons of ore, for sale this day, estimated at 360*l.*

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had gone through the accounts very particularly, and believed them to be correct. He would, therefore, propose they be received and adopted, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R HALLETT suggested that, in future, the vouchers, as well as the cost-book, be laid before the shareholders for their inspection, which was agreed to.

Mr. J. B. TRUSCOTT then read the several reports received up to the day, which gave general satisfaction.

Capt. CLYMO then entered into particulars, explaining the nature of the workings. They were driving eastward into new ground; they were through the heave, and had got a fine lode. They expected to meet a good course of lead in the 25. The 35 was getting into the same run which made ore in the last working; they had opened three good pitches. The 45 was down in better ground—in fact, in every level it seemed improving. They had a good lode in both ends. The prospects were such that he considered it an excellent investment. He would suggest the propriety of sinking a level deeper at once, which would be to the extent of their present steam-power. Though the pitwork was capable of putting them to double the depth, the engine could not.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that a small one, in addition to the present, would suffice. He was averse to stopping the engine for four or five weeks, and letting the water in for that period, while they were heaving out the one, and putting in larger power.

Mr. JAMES S. TRIPP stated that, for himself and friends, he represented about 1000 shares; they were held as an investment by highly influential parties, without the most distant idea of jobbing in them, and such calls as might be requisite, to carry on the necessary operations in the most effectual manner, they were ready to contribute their proportion to most cheerfully, fully convinced it would ultimately turn out a profitable and dividend-paying mine. They had every reliance on the committee, and were glad to find that two able inspectors had been called in, who had given their decided opinion that no time should be lost in procuring a good engine of 70 inch cylinder, which their present house was perfectly competent to receive in it, but not a larger: he could conceive no reason why the least pause was made, nor why their recommendation should not immediately be carried out. He was adverse to frittering away both time and money, and wished to arrive at speedy results; and if five men could be judiciously placed where only two were, he would have five at once, especially in a mine; for temporising with property of that description was the greatest of evils—vacilation was injurious to all concerned. The shares were only 3000—he would suggest they be subdivided and made 9000; they would then be more convertible in case of need. He concluded by putting a motion to that effect, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. HALLETT then proposed a call of 2s. per share on such number, which was likewise carried.

Mr. J. REED expressed similar sentiments to Mr. Tripp. He was one of the late committee, and had recently returned from visiting the mine. By ordering a 70-in. engine at once, it would be ready before winter set in; therefore, he would like to see an advertisement for tenders forthwith.

A long discussion ensued, when it was unanimously agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the committee. Their term of office having expired, they were requested to continue their valued services, receiving the thanks of all present for the zeal and exertions already displayed.—Thanks were then voted to the chairman, when the meeting separated.

COPPER BOTTOM MINE (near Camborne, Cornwall).—This mine is situated in the parishes of Crowan and Gwinear, close to the town of Camborne, and has been working since the 3d June, 1845, at the moderate dues of 1-18th—the lease being for 21 years from that date. The sett is about a mile square, containing seven known copper lodes and one tin, all parallel and near to Wheal Abraham, Crenver, Oatfield, Binner Downs, and Wheal Treasury—the former two having realised half a million sterling in 14 years. The stratum is soft killas, interspersed with cross-courses, and a fine gossan on the backs. The erections consist of a nearly new 70-inch cylinder engine, with appropriate pitwork complete, together with houses, offices, shops, dressing floors, &c., all in full operation—so that delays occasioned in setting mines to work does not operate on this occasion. On the contrary, the whole mine is drained to the bottom, and in regular course of working. Much ground has been explored, and considerable sales of ore effected. May's shaft is 7 fathoms below the 80—the lode maintaining its size, and of a promising character, and in ground very congenial for copper ore, a parcel of which is now ready for market; and the account-books show the returns that have already been made at the public ticketings. The western part of the sett holds out considerable promise of speedy success; and that this may be prosecuted with a vigour commensurate with the results anticipated, the present proprietors (who have expended 10,000*l.*) are desirous of increasing the capital by forming it into a public company, instead of continuing it any longer as a private adventure among themselves. They ask for no money or premium, but propose that the company be constituted in 20,000 shares, of 1*l.* each, taking one moiety themselves, and issuing the other to the public; the whole proceeds of the latter to be applied to the further and extended prosecution of the mine in depth. Parties now embarking will, therefore, have the advantage of entering upon a mine in full operation, with all the needful machinery erected, experience gained, and, by perserverring in depth, every probability of remunerative returns. A portion of the additional capital will be held as a reserve fund. Reports of the most talented mine agents in the locality, quite uninterested, have been obtained, and lay for perusal at the offices. The share list will close on the 5th May; and the parties to be applied to are specified in our advertising columns.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

H. G. Delvigne, Brixton, Surrey, for certain improvements in fire-arms, and in the methods of discharging the same; also improvements in projectiles.

W. E. Newton, Chancery lane, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for cutting paper, pasteboard, or other similar substances; also, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for indicating and regulating the heat and the height and supply of water in steam-boilers, which said improvements are applicable to other purposes, such as indicating and regulating the heat of buildings, furnaces, stoves, fire-places, kilns, and ovens, and indicating the height and regulating the supply of water in other boilers and vessels.

J. Gillett, Brails, near Shipston-on-Stour, Warwick, certain improvements in ploughs.

W. H. Dupre and C. Le Sueur, Jersey, for improvements in certain apparatus or apparatuses for preventing smoky chimneys, applicable to other purposes of ventilation.

C. A. Kurtz, Manchester, for an improvement in all preparations of every description of madder roots and ground madder, in or from whatever country the same are produced; also of munject in the root and stem, from whatever country.

H. Stothert, Bath, for improvements in the manufacture of manure.

W. Hyatt, Old-street road, for improvements in obtaining and applying motive-power.

J. Knowles, Little Bolton, Lancaster, for improvements in certain machinery for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances, for reversing the direction of motion in, and for regulating the speed of machines.

J. Trotman, Dursley, Gloucestershire, for improvements in anchors.

R. Griffiths, Clifton, for apparatus for improving and restoring human hair.

E. Reyburn, Greenock, improvements in printing on silk and other fabrics and yarns.

W. Maddick, Manchester, for the production of a liquid extract from madder, and its preparation, suitable for the purposes of dyeing or printing, and a new treatment of spent madder, garancine, or garancaux, or other preparations of madder to render them available for the like purposes.

J. Ridgway, Cauldon-place, Stafford, for certain improvements in the method or process of ornamenting or decorating articles of glass, china, earthenware, and other ceramic manufactures.

W. Hindman, Manchester; and J. Warhurst, Newton heath, near Manchester, for certain improvements in the method of generating or producing steam, and in the machinery or apparatus connected therewith.

E. H. Bentall, Heybridge, Essex; and J. Howard, Bedford, for improvements in the mode of chilling cast-iron.

J. Stevens, Birmingham, for certain improvements in lamp-glasses.

A. V. Newton, Chancery lane, for improvements in the manufacture of lenses; also for improvements in the method of manufacturing, and in machinery to be used in the manufacture of wood screws, part of which improvements is applicable to the arranging and feeding of pins and other like articles, and also improvements in assorting screws, pins, and other articles of various sizes; also for improvements in the mode of priming fire-arms.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

G. Bower, St. Neots, Hants, gas cooking-stove.—H. J. and D. Nicoll, Regent street front part of a double breasted coat.—W. Longdon, Manchester, safety noseband.—B Mead and Sons, Frome, Somerset, hat body.—G. Bowden, Little Queen-street, porte tableau or artist's sketch and painting safety portfolio.—I. Harris and H. Shorthouse, Kingsbury, turnip cutting machine.—P. Hunter, Edinburgh, churn.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

Webb and Greenway, Birmingham, bolt.—I. S. Cockings, Birmingham, fastening for gloves, garters, parasols, &c.—W. D. Richmond, Birmingham, temporary binding for periodicals, &c.; also corkscrew.—B. R. and J. Moore, Clerkenwell-close, anti-friction bearings or supports for a revolving lantern, or lights of a light-house.—Captain M. C. Maher, Taunton, "Mars" bullet for fire arms.—W. Hall, and S. Lilly, Birmingham, external and internal screw lock.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

IMPROVEMENT IN SLATE SAWING.—A number of gentlemen interested in the slate quarries of Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, met on the works of the Welsh Slate Company, at Festiniog, to inspect the operation of a machine of ingenious construction for sawing slate slabs, which has been recently invented and patented by Mr. Searell, of the Cwmorthin Quarries. By this contrivance, circular saws at *the time they revolve are moved forward*, while the heavy slab is stationary on the ground, and is *there cut* into any required lengths and breadths. On the old plan, it was requisite to lift the slate slab upon the saw bench, and then propel it against the saw. Independent of the great advantage obtained by this portion of the contrivance, which is adapted to the conversion of *large and heavy* slabs, the machine possesses others that are calculated to lessen the difficulty and the labour at present attendant on the manufacture of slate; and among them there is an easy means of raising or lowering the saws at pleasure; of making any number of cuts at one and the same time, &c., &c. We understand that Messrs. Francis and Son, of the Penrhyn Quarries, the managers of the Welsh Slate Company's Works, Mr. Mathews, patentee of the slate dressing machines, Mr. Casson, Mr. Holland, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Dixon, engineer and manager of the Brynhafodywern Quarries, Mr. Spooner, Portmadoc, and a great number of other gentlemen who attended this experiment, expressed their opinion of the merit of the invention, and that it would prove of great benefit to parties using slate-sawing machinery. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that licenses to use this machine may be obtained of the patentee, by application to Mr. Owen Thomas, of the Iron Works, Carnarvon, who is Mr. Searell's manufacturer.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, April 23, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton*			Tile	£87	10	0
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£4 15	0–5	0 0	Old copper *e*	*per lb.*	9*d*	
Nail rods	5	15	0–6 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing		8½*d*	
Hoops	6	12	6–6 17 6	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	*Cwt.*	1 11	6
Sheets (singles)	7	2	6–7 10	**FOREIGN COPPER.** *f*			
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4	7	6–4 10	South American, in bond	78	0	0
Refined metal, Wales*	3	0	0–3 5	**ENGLISH LEAD.** *g*			
Do. anthracite*	3	10	0	Pig	*per ton*	16	10 0
Pigs in Wales	2	15	0	Sheet		17	10 0
Do. do. forge	2	5–2	10	Pipe		18	0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde, *net cash*	1	16	0–1 16 6	Red lead		19	10 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3	5	0	White ditto		25	0 0
				Patent shot		21	0 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler-plates, &c., ditto	4	10	9	**FOREIGN LEAD.** *h*			
Stirling's Patent in Glasgow	2	10	0	Spanish, in bond		16	0 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3	10–3	15	**ENGLISH TIN.** *i*			
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5	5	0	Block	*per cwt.*	4	4 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5	5	0	Bar		4	5 0
Ditto (Wales)	4	12	6–4 17 6	Refined		4	7 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*				**FOREIGN TIN** *k*			
Swedish	11	0–11	5	Banca, II. C.		4	0 0
CCND	17	0	0	Straits		3	18–3 19 0
PSI	——			**TIN-PLATES.** *l*			
Gourieff	——			IC Coke	*per box*	1	2–1 2 6
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5	10	0	IC Charcoal		1	6 6-1 8
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*				IX ditto		1	13 0-1 14
Swedish keg	15	0	0	**SPELTER.** *m*			
Ditto faggot	15	0	0	Plates, warehoused	*per ton*	14	5 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*				Ditto, to arrive		14	5 0
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0	0	10	**ZINC.** *n*			
Tough cake	*per ton*	88	10 0	English sheet	*per ton*	20	0 0
				QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.*	3*s*	2*d.*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

The IRON MARKET is without change in prices since last week; there is, however, more life observable in the trade, and a better feeling pervades the Welsh and Staffordshire districts. Bars are in moderate request for exportation. Rails continue in good demand. Scotch pig has shown a slight improvement in prices this week, but few transactions have taken place; offers of 35s. 9d. per ton have been refused for Mixed Nos.; sellers at 36s. free on board in Glasgow.

In SPELTER we have no sales of any magnitude to report—14*l.* 5s. is the nominal price.

COPPER continues in good request, but orders are often refused at the standard price.

LEAD is very steady, and in good demand.

TIN.—A parcel of about 570 tons of East India is reported to have changed hands this day, at 78s. for Straits and 79s. for Banca.

TIN-PLATES have been dull, but prices are unaltered.

GLASGOW, APRIL 22.—The shipments from the Clyde of pig iron were never on such a large scale as last week: the enormous quantity of 17,400 tons was shipped from here and the out ports; and as the stocks in the storekeepers' yards are much diminished since the beginning of the year, it is to be hoped there will soon be a limit to the present long-continued depression. Prices are firm, and there appears some disposition to invest money in the article at the present low rates.—Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board, 35s. 9d., 36s. 3d; No. 1, ditto, 36s. 9d. to 37s.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 37s. 6d. to 38s

MINES.—Business has been rather active during the week, and a number of shares have changed hands, both in dividend and other mines that are increasing their sales of produce and approaching towards paying their own cost, some few of which are expected shortly to pay dividends. Alfred Consols have rather receded in price; West Providence buyers at 51; Bedford, 6; Merllyn, 6¾; Lewis, 13; West Alfred Consols have advanced from 26 to 31; Halamanning have risen to 10 prem.; Wheal Harriett, West Darlington, North Buller, Wheal Uny, and Levant are more in demand; St. Aubyn and Grylls, Wheal Speedwell, Wheal Neptune, Mill Pool, Kilbricken, and Trenance maintain their price; Clive have advanced from 2½ to 3½; East Tamar, from ⅝ to 1½; Wheal Cupid from 7½ to 9½. In other shares there has been little or nothing doing.

In the Metal Market,—Copper is in such extensive request that orders in several instances have been declined at the prices quoted.—In British Tin less business is doing; Banca stands at 80*s.*, though a parcel of nearly 600 tons of that and Straits have gone off at 79*s.* for the former, and 78*s.* the latter.—There has not been so much doing as of late in Tin-plates.—Lead continues in very great demand, and full rates are maintained.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. Spanish pillar dollars, 5*s.* 0½*d.* per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5*s.* 0¾*d.* per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5*s.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard. American gold coin, 76*s.* 4*d.* per oz. Platina, 16*s.* per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3*s.* per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3758 tons, amounting to 21,773*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, the average produce and standard being 7¾, 108*l.* 3*s.* The corresponding sale last month was 2650 tons, produce 8¾, 105*l.* 7*s.*, being about the same rate.

Newtonards lead ore (100 tons) realised 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Lisburne Mines sold 80 tons of lead ore, at 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Cwmystwith sold 80 tons of lead ore, at 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Trelawny Mine sold on Monday 75 tons of silver-lead ore at 18*l.* 2*s.*
Black Craig Mines sold 52 tons of lead ore at 10*l.* 4*s.* per ton.
Nanteos sold 50 tons of lead ore, at 9*l.* 15*s.* per ton.
East Daren sold 40 tons of lead ore, at 15*l.* per ton.
Coed Mwyn Pool sold 17 tons of lead ore, at 10*l.* 16*s.* per ton.
Rhoswydol Mine sold 13 tons of lead ore, at 16*l.* 12*s.* per ton.
Dyfngwm Mine sold 7 tons of lead ore, at 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
The Wood Mine sold 7 tons of lead ore, at 12*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Wheal Venton sold two parcels lead ore, at 15*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
Rix Hill sold two parcels of black tin—8 tons at 47*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and 2 tons at 32*l.* 10*s.* per ton.
Mill Pool sold 3 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of black tin, at 49*l.* per ton.

At the two-monthly meeting of the Merllyn Mining Company, on Thursday (J. Y. Watson, Esq., in the chair), Mr. John Watson, the secretary, read the statement of accounts, which showed a nett profit on the two months' working of 1004*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and a balance of assets over every liability of 1640*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* A dividend of 1000*l.*, or 4*s.* per share, was declared. The report of the agent shows a steady and progressive improvement in the mine, and whilst during the past two months 1004*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* profit has been made from 175 tons of ore, 100 tons, at least, per month will be raised in future. It was further explained by the chairman, that the whim-shaft, which was the deepest in the mine, had been under water since December last, and when the works ceased the lode was worth 22*l.* per fm. The engine-shaft, 35 fms. further west, having now become as deep as the whim-shaft, a level (the 36 east), as explained in the agent's report, has been commenced driving towards the whim-shaft, to unwater it, and enable that shaft to be sunk through a rich course of ore. The lode in the 26 fm. level having been rich in the bottom for the whole driving between the shaft, it is fair to presume that the 36 will open 10 fms. of backs for 50 fms. long. The extraordinary success and prospects of Merllyn, in a hitherto comparatively unknown district, have led to numerous applications for setts; but most, if not all, the valuable ground in the neighbourhood has, we are informed, been taken by Messrs. Watson and Cuell, and a few friends, who, in addition to Merllyn and Garreg, are working privately the Mostyn, Whitford, and Michell mines, each indicating the like success. At present the mines are held in 16ths, and although enormous premiums are offering no shares are to be had. The Orsedd Mine, adjoining the Lloc (and described, together with Merllyn and Garreg, in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 10), was put to work by the same proprietors a few weeks since, and has a lode in the bottom of the shaft worth 1 ton of ore per fm.

At the Levant Mine meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 850*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; tin sold, 2288*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; copper ditto, 1327*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; carriage, 71*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*=4538*l.* 4*s.* 10.—By labour cost Jan., 1382*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; ditto Feb., 1309*l.* 1*s.*; surgeon and club, 38*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; merchants' bills, 187*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 920*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

At the Condurrow Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 110*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; copper ore sold, 952*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; tin, 679*l.* 9*s.*; arsenic, 21*l.* = 1763*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*—Labour cost for February and March, 1254*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 280*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; lord's dues, 82*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 146*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Pryce's pump shaft is down 10 fms. below the 100; the lode is now nearly vertical, 2½ ft. wide, but not of much value. Two winzes are sinking below the 100, the first 14 fms. east, in a good course of tin, worth 25*l.* per fm.; the other west, 35*l.* per fm. At Hope's shaft, sinking under the 90, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, very promising for copper and tin, but not rich; the 90 east is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the 80 east, 15*l.*; the 70, east of Woolf's, 10*l.*; west, 20*l.* per fm. Two cross-cuts are driving to cut the lode in the 30 and 50. In the 30, west of Llandowr, the lode is large, and worth for copper and tin from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fm.

At Wheal Trevelyan meeting, on Thursday (J. Y. Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 337*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and a statement of liabilities over assets, including the amount due for stamps, of 384*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It was, however, explained that the tin at surface, valued at 1200*l.*, would be returned before the next meeting, as the stamps were to go to work yesterday. The cost of this tin having been paid, the finances of the company will soon be in a position to pay good dividends. [The report is among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the East Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 399*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; labour cost for February and March, 927*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; merchants' bills, 309*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; dues on ores, 43*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; = 1680*l.* 15*s.*—By copper ore sold, 944*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; arsenic, 34*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; tin ditto, 325*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; water drainage, 100*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 276*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* In the 90 east, on the south lode, they are carrying about 3 ft. of the lode, which is worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; on the north part 10*l.* per fm. for tin; the 80 east 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; 70 west 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; 70 east about 8*l.*; the rise in the back 6*l.* per fm.: 30 tributers are working at 7*s.* 9*d.* tribute, and on the main lode 45, at 11*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*

At Cubert Silver-Lead Mine meeting, yesterday (Richard Thomas, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 348*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; labour cost for Nov., 209*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; Dec., 458*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; Jan., 252*l.* 1*s.*; Feb., 222*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; merchants' bills, 255*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*=1747*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—By ores sold, 345*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; calls received, 1125*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 277*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; add March cost, 246*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; bills, 125*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, makes 649*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* liabilities, against 30 tons of ore for sale, estimated to be worth 360*l.* It was resolved to increase the number of shares to 9000, and a call of 2*s.* per share was made. The decision as to increased steam-power was left to the late committee, all of whom were re-elected, and the thanks of the shareholders presented to the chairman and them for their valuable services.

At the South of Scotland Mines quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 124*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; calls received, 24*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* = 149*l.* 4*s.*—Labour cost for Dec., 33*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; January, 61*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; Feb., 27*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; secretary's salary, printing, &c., 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; calls in arrear, 101*l.*—showing 107*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* assets against amount of March cost, 35*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and merchants unpaid, 41*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made, and the secretary was instructed to write all those in arrear, that in the event of their calls not being paid within a week, a special meeting, for the purpose of forfeiting the shares, would be held; and Mr. Muschamp was to have his 200 shares restored, if he paid the sum due upon them during the present week. Capt. R. Williams's report advises the erection of a good water-wheel, for pumping and drawing the stuff, and another for crushing and stamping the ore, which, from its nature, requires nearly all to be stamped to make it clean. He further advises the mine being opened in depth as rapidly as possible.

At Wheal Hamlyn quarterly meeting, held on April 16, the accounts showed—Dec. cost, 33*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; Jan., 44*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; Feb., 38*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; Captain Carpenter for inspecting, 2*l.* 2*s.*; secretary's salary, 4*l.* 4*s.*= 123*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*—Calls received, 101*l.* 17*s.*; balance in hand last account, 20*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* March cost, 23*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; printing, 21*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*=46*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*: liabilities against arrears of calls to receive, 68*l.* 8*s.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made. The shares in arrear to be absolutely forfeited if not paid within seven days. Capt. Phillips was instructed to suspend the driving of all levels, and to continue sinking the shaft on the lode until satisfactory indications warrant further outlay in driving.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on the 8th April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 81*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; call, 986*l.* = 1067*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*—Cost for Nov., 91*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; Dec., 135*l.* 19*s.*; Jan., 162*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Feb., 158*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; discounts, 9*l.* 15*s.*; merchants' bills, 301*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; due on forfeited shares, 48*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 160*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The liabilities are about 960*l.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Mr. Conway is to have his 38 shares restored, if all calls due thereon, with interest, is paid on the 19th inst. Capt. Eddy was appointed managing agent at 10*l.* per month, and the parser at 4*l.* 4*s.* per month. A railway from the shaft to the stamps is now in full work. The calciner is getting ready as fast as the castings are supplied. From 15 to 20 tons of ore will be ready for market by the end of May, and regular monthly samplings follow. The old workings on the middle lode, east of Derrick's shaft, are cleared; the lode is worth 18*l.* per fm. The shaft is down to the 23, worth 20*l.* per fm., sinking at 11*l.* All the machinery is in good working condition.

At the Callington Mine meeting, on Wednesday last (Richard Hodgson, Esq., in the chair), the resignation of P. N. Johnson, Esq., together with his report, having been submitted, it was resolved—"That such resignation be not accepted; but that he be earnestly requested to maintain his present position, and that he be invested with full power to work the mine, in conformity with his own judgment." The chairman gave a general statement of the concern and its prospects, which he considered much improved, and that the Kelly Bray workings would now realise profits.

The general meeting of adventurers in Lydford Consols was held on Thursday, when the accounts showed—Receipts, 3176*l.* 18*s.*; expenditure, 2958*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*: leaving a balance of 218*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Very satisfactory reports, from Mr. Arthur Dean and Capt. Joseph Richards, the agent, were read. The former states that ore ground is now being wrought in the following places:—"In the back of the 60 south, by four men, where the lode is producing about 8 cwts. of silver-lead per fm.: the shoot appears to improve in value as it descends towards the 70 fathom level, which will intersect it in about two months' driving from the shaft. In the back of the 50 north, by four men, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—a very fine soft lode. In the back of the 24 north, by two men, from a branch lately discovered, worth about 3½ cwts. per fm.—it appears likely to improve. There are many other points in the various levels where branches fall into the main lode, and promising ore: they will be tried in due course." Mr. Dean also states that the appearances underground quite realise his expectations, and expresses his conviction that "this mine will become one of great value." The mine is thoroughly laid open to the depth of 70 fms. under adit, with all the pumps and hauling machinery in perfect condition, and of the best construction. The operations will now be confined to driving on the lodes. These opinions are fully confirmed by the report from Captain Richards.

At the Stray Park, Camborne Vean, and Wheal Francis Mines bi-monthly meeting, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 855*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; labour cost, Jan., 158*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; ditto Feb., 130*l.* 19*s.*; merchants' bills, 193*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; tribute on ores, 67*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; subsist, 99*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; lords' dues, 15*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*=1520*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*—By copper ores sold, 308*l.* 17*s.* 5*d*; mundic, 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; profit on Wheal Francis, 31*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers of 1175*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. In a rise above the back of the 100 fm. level the lode is worth 14*l.* per fm.; the 150 west, 6*l.*; and in a winze on the south lode, in Camborne Vean, 6*l.* per fathom for copper ore.

At Wheal St. Agnes meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance of last account, 48*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; mine cost for Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 327*l.* 3*s.*=375*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*—Call of 1*l.* per share, 256*l.*; tin sold, 87*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance due to purser, 32*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*—Call not paid (Mrs. Wason, Liverpool), 4*l.* Thirty-five shares having been relinquished, the mine is now divided into 221 shares. A call of 1*l.* per share was made for the liquidation of the balance, and for future prosecution of the mine. Captain Newton is to make arrangements with the owners of the stamps lately held by the South Pink Mine adventurers, for their use in this mine. The tin from this mine realised 51½*l.*, 52*l.*, 53*l.*, and 55½*l.* per ton.

At a meeting of adventurers in the Beacon Mine (W. Lemon Oliver, Esq., in the chair) the accounts were passed, and a call of 1*s.* per share made for the prosecution of future operations. It appears from the balance-sheet that the total sum expended, including working charges, merchants' bills, preliminary expenses, salaries, and office outlay, amounted to only 232*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* Much satisfaction was expressed by the adventurers at the care and economy which had been exercised by the officials in the disposal of the funds, and the statement of there being a large quantity of tin-stuff at surface, calculated to produce rather more than a ton of rich black tin, coupled with the fact that there are no debts or liabilities on the mine, elicited general approval. The wheel and stamps, which will be at work in about three weeks, are rapidly approaching completion. The various levels and shafts are in active operation, and yielding large quantities of tinstuff; and it is presumed, from present appearances and actual indications, that the mine will very shortly make monthly samplings of ore, and get on the list of dividend-paying mines.

At West Wheal Friendship meeting, on Thursday, at Gregory's Hotel, Cheapside (Richard Hallett, jun., Esq., in the chair), a committee of management was appointed. Mr. Gregory was chosen secretary, and the offices of the company to be at 59, Cheapside. Mr. J. Phillips, of Tavistock, was appointed purser, Capt. Prout the agent on the mine, and Mr. W. Newton the local superintendent. A code of rules for the future government of the concern is about to be formed.

At Wheal Langford and Baring bi-monthly meeting, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed a balance of 205*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the mine.

At Tavy Consols Mines meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved that all shares on which the call made on the 3d February, and previously thereto, remained unpaid, be forfeited to the company; and the meeting adjourned to the 4th May, to determine thereon, increasing the then number of shares by multiplying the same by 4, 6, or 8.

At East Wheal Margaret meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed a balance of 588*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and a call of 11*s.* 6*d.* per share was made.

At Polberro Mine, the yield of tin for March was 31 tons. The tribute ground is opening well, and is likely to maintain the quantity for some time to come. The 16, at Detaster's, on Clye's lode, continues to yield good work for tin.

At East Wheal Leisure, the most promising feature in the mine is the beautiful stratum of white killas in the shaft, which is now down 7½ fms. below the 38; it is sinking in precisely the same kind of ground that made the lode so productive and profitable in the Great Wheal Leisure.

At Carn Brea, on Highburrow lode, in the 115, a stope is working in the bottom worth 100*l.* per fm. The other levels also are much improved.

At Goginan Mine, in the 60, east of Gilbertson's shaft, the orey part of the lode is 15 in. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 45 west, and in the shaft 12 fathoms under, has good branches of ore, with promising appearances.

At South Tolgus, the lode in the 66 east is turning out 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; the north lode, in the 42 west, ½ ton. The 42 east, and Youren's lode west, are very promising; the latter in the level over is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The prospects generally are very good.

At East Tamar Mine, they have intersected the lode by driving westward from Church-lane shaft; in the 36 fm. level it proves to be 3½ feet wide, worth 30 cwts. of good ore per fathom, with every appearance to be equally productive. The ends are set to drive both ways.

At Callington Mines, the 125 south, on the lead lode, is producing 3½ cwts. of lead ore per fm.; north, 3 cwts. The 100 south, 4½ cwts. At Kelly Bray, the 70 back stopes will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The 70 west 3 to 4 tons. In the tribute department, on the copper lodes, the men are getting fair wages; one pitch in the back of the 60 will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, and 55 tons are for sampling next week.

At Devon Burra Burra, the stope has been brought up to the large deposit of ore which is now being driven on northward, and splendid rocks of ore of 1 and 2 tons weight are being taken from the lode. The ore appears of richer quality in depth, and it is calculated that 50 tons would be at grass by the end of this week. The engine-shaft has been sunk 6 fms. below adit level on the yellow ore lodes, in the western ground. It is confidently stated that the lodes will be cut in the 15 fm. level by Midsummer, the ground being most favourable for sinking, and a course of ore at that depth is fully calculated on.

At Wheal Harriett, the quantity of ore dressed and at surface is about 18 tons. The engine consumes 6 cwts. of coals in 24 hours, and is equal to pump all the water from the mine for years to come.

At Wheal Crebor, the lode in the sink, 15 fms. west of the cross-course, under the adit level, is rapidly improving; in the bottom there is a leader of solid ore coming in 15 in. wide, and quite equal in quality to the late discovery in the 12; in the present bottom of the sink the lode is worth 40*l.* per fm. In the 12 fm. level the lode is worth 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.—the leader part in the bottom being 2 ft. 6 in. wide, solid ore. For 20 fms. east of the late discovery in this level the lode is of a strong orey character, and will turn out a great deal of rich ore. In the pitch, 23 fms. east of the cross-course, the lode is 6 ft. wide, orey throughout, the leader part being 18 in. wide, equal to 1 ft. solid ore; the bottom of the sink is worth 25*l.* per fm.; in the 12 end the cross-course has been cut into 4 feet, and will be through in about a fortnight. In the 24 the lodes will form a junction in about 2 fms. more driving, when something good may be expected. The other parts of the mine are looking well.

At Gustavus Mine, the engine-shaft is sinking below the 50 fm. level, at 30*l.* per fathom, lode 6 ft. wide. In the 50 west it is turning out 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and east, stones of ore.

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines, the 30 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. A pitch in bottom of 40 is working by three men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*

At Wheal Grenville, the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 55, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and spar. Both levels, east and west, are of the same nature. The 40, east and west, is composed of soft prian and spar, spotted with ore. There have been sampled 30 tons of copper ore.

At East Tolgus, the ground is easy for driving in the adit west. Eastward they have intersected a lode 18 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and flookan, with mundic and spots of yellow copper ore, letting out much water. The adit will be continued south, to intersect other lodes. East, or North Buller lode, is 15 in. wide—poor.

At Cwm Erfin, the engine-shaft is down 50 fms.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with spots of ore. The stopes above the 45 are yielding from 10 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 east, 8 cwts. The stopes over the 10 for 6 fms. long, about 12 cwts. of ore per fathom.

At East Daren, owing to want of water for dressing, the sampling is expected to be but 20 tons. The 20, west of Taylor's, is yielding some good stones of ore; and the shaft sinking below is yielding about ½ ton per fm.

Swanpool Mine is at present looking very promising. The shafts are forked to the 28 fm. level; the levels are in progress of clearance from the accumulation of dirt since last working; and some rich lead has been brought to grass from the 12 fm. level, without any mixture of jack.

At Boringdon Park, the 15 fathom level going west is also producing some saving work. They are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, and intend sampling at the end of the month.

The flat-rods, bobs, &c., at Chyprase Consols, have been completed, and the work is in fork to the 16 fm. level, and a lift dropped to the 26. A communication has also been made between the old and new shafts, and everything in rapid preparation to develope the old workings, where, it is said, the lode formerly cut very rich. It is supposed that a vast deal of ground remains which will pay well for working, the former adventurers having only broken the richest ground.

At North Downs, the 60 east is worth 8*l.* per fm. The 70 is in branches with stones of ore. The rise in the back of the 80 fm. level is spotted with ore throughout, and in the 90 the lode is but small, with stones of ore. All these levels are much behind the 60 end, and when they approach nearer there is every probability of their making ore.

At Bevas Moor, the engine-shaft is down 23 fms., and set to sink 12 fms. deeper, at 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is large and kindly, producing some good stones of ore. The water has been let down by a cross-course, consequently the sinking will now be resumed.

At East Boringdon, in the 28 fathom level going east, the lode has improved—one part being saving work.

At Yeoland Mine, Roborough shaft is down 23 fathoms below adit; after sinking another 6 feet they will proceed to drive upon the course of the lode and increase the returns. They have a good shoot of tin in the 32 and 44, west of Dawe's shaft.

At Kilbricken Mine, the water is in fork to bottom, and several pitches working for lead ore, with most flattering prospects throughout the mine.

At Cefn Bruno, they have sampled 50 tons of good ore; the water is in at the 24 for want of it at surface to work the wheel; the lode in the shallow adit west is 4 feet wide, producing good saving work; in the winze under it turns out 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.

The Copper Bottom Mining Company having expended 10,000*l.* in bringing the concern to its present state, with efficient steam-power to keep the mine drained for years to come, are now desirous to augment the capital to double that amount, in order to pursue the workings to a greater depth, and possess an adequate reserve fund for future contingencies; they therefore propose, as will be seen by our advertising columns, to constitute the company in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each, taking one moiety thereof themselves, and issuing the remainder to the public. The locality sufficiently explains for itself; the surrounding mines have been, and many are at the present moment, productive and profitable, especially at levels deeper than Copper Bottom ever has been wrought.

From our correspondent at Penzance, we learn that, notwithstanding the golden allurements to the Californian and Australian diggings, with the inducement of increased wages to our mining labourers, very few have quitted the land of the west, where they were born, to wander forth after imaginary riches, prefering the employ always to be procured by the steady labourer among the mines around his own native and healthy hills. The continued prosperity at Botallack, Wheal Reeth, West Providence, Balleswidden, Levant, Providence Mines, Margaret, Alfred Consols, West Alfred Consols, and West Ding Dong, ensures ample employ to all the industrious sons and daughters of Cornubia for a very long time to come, and while the present price of metal continues, the mine proprietors, lords, and all around are, and will be, benefitted.

Wheal Guskis, which adjoins the Lewis Mines, in St. Erth, is about being put spiritedly to work, a majority of the shares having recently been purchased by Peter Stainsby, Esq., and his friends.

The East Wheal Frances Mine (adjoining Wheal Buller, South Wheal Frances, and Basset Mines), lately suspended in consequence of absent shareholders not responding to calls, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., of the Haymarket, who, in conjunction with their friends, are about to work the same with an adequately paid-up capital.

Wheal Fortune, near Sticklepath, Cornwall, is immediately to be put to work: 20 men are now employed, preparatory to the erection of a suitable steam-engine.

Great Wheal Tonkin is likely at once to resume working by a spirited set of London adventurers.

From Cardiganshire, we learn that Cwm Daren works well; the eastern end in particular, which it is expected will turn out a ton of ore per fm., and the stopes altogether are yielding a fair quantity of ore. At Cae-Gynon, the stopes are yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm.; and in driving the level towards the eastern sink they have met with a part of the lode which is producing some good orey stuff. By driving this level a few fathoms, the old workings will be got under, which are about 30 fathoms long. Cae-Gynon, in our correspondent's opinion, is as good as Cwm Daren; and with water to carry on dressing, it would give a good profit.

During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, Bedford, West Providence, Tincroft, Wellington, Lewis, Levant, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Merilyn, Treleigh Consols, North Downs, Chiverton, Bryntail, Wheal Golden, St. Agnes Beacon, Trehane, West Darlington, North Buller, Wheal Uny, West Alfred Consols, West Ding Dong, Trebarvah, Millpool, Halamanning and Croft Grothal, Georgia, Hennock, Weston, Trebell, Prince Albert, Clive, Harriett, East Tamar, Kilbricken, Great Bryn, East Russell, Crebor, Orsedd, Trenance, Clijah and Wentworth, Wheal Arthur, Sampson, Speedwell, Neptune, Cupid, Cubert, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Allt-y-Crib, Galt-y-Maen, Lydford Consols, Caradon Wood, North Robert, East Boringdon, Victoria, Wheal Williams, East Trescoll, East Rashleigh, Coed Mawr Pool, North Pool, Comford, Cwmdyle Rock, Mendip Hills, Wheal St. Agnes, and Mining Company of Ireland,

In Foreign Mines, sales have been principally in Cobre, which advanced from 31½*l.* to 36½, closing at 35½. St. John del Rey, Mexican and South American, Santiago, and United Mexican, have also changed hands.

At the Blaenavon Iron Company's annual meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a profit on the year of 2116*l.* 3s. 6d.: making the entire balance to credit of profit and loss, 4418*l.* 19s. 1d. From the directors' report, it appeared the works had been somewhat limited during the year, in which a wise discretion had been shown, thus preventing an over accumulation of stock. An extra furnace has, however, been ready for blast at any time, and an additional one which could be got ready in a short period, which would enable them to take immediate advantage of any improvement in the trade. The prospects of the company are, upon the whole, satisfactory; they have obtained a loan at 4 per cent., which will pay off their debenture debt contracted at 5 per cent.; and, with an increased activity in the iron trade, profitable results may be expected.

At the Mexican Company's annual meeting, on Thursday, a resolution was passed unanimously for winding up its affairs; and a committee of eight proprietors was appointed, to act with the directors in realising, as early as possible, the value of the plant and stores in Mexico. There is more than sufficient funds in London to cover all liabilities. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 10th April. Lead ore weighed in, 48 tons 5 cwts.: total in stock, 258 tons. Pig-lead smelted, 33 tons 17 cwts.: total in stock, 812 tons 16 cwts. They have commenced to drive the 65 west from San Anton winze; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 55, west of Buena Ventura, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the eastern stopes, 2½ tons. Las Nieves winze, nearly down to the 55, is turning out 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The 45, east of Shaw's, is worth 2½ tons; the 31, east of Shaw's, 1½ ton; Thorne's shaft, 1 ton per fm. The tribute department is without material alteration. In consequence of the holiday week, 10 tons of dressed ore remain on the floors unweighed.

Prof. Ansted arrived in town yesterday morning from his inspection of the Baden Baden Mines, and his report will appear in our next Journal. Some massive cakes of silver have arrived at the offices from the mines, which we have inspected: we know not what the cost of raising may have been, but from the nature of the specimens exhibited, we should imagine it comparatively trifling.

The silver mine of Deutschlol, in Bohemia, which was discovered in 1850, has produced the enormous quantity of 40 cwts. of pure silver during the six months it has been worked. In consequence of this, the Government has ordered the working of the other mines (11 in number), which have been abandoned for more than a century, to be worked again with renewed activity. A number of miners have been hired in Austria, Saxony, and Prussian Silesia.

The business in gold mining shares this week has not been of an active character, though the market generally has assumed a firmer appearance. In the case of the Australian adventures, enquiries have naturally been stimulated by the continued large receipts of gold, and the intelligence of a still increasing yield in the colony: prices of several descriptions are consequently rising. The improved feeling has also extended to the Californian shares, which, after the late decline, now show symptoms of a rise, the low prices having brought in buyers. Shares in some of the Californian companies more recently brought out, and which are unaffected by the tiresome lease disputes, are regarded with more favour; thus, the Yuba River shares, just announced, have commanded a premium of ⅝. It is satisfactory to see that the promoters of the Australian companies appear to be fully impressed with the necessity of promptitude in getting their respective staffs to the scene of operations. Many of the agents have already been sent out, and we understand that a shipment of the requisite tools, as well as specie, is being vigorously carried on. Much attention is being directed to those companies which propose making the purchase of the gold an important feature in their operations, as the low price now ruling for gold dust in the colony, will positively in some cases afford a clear profit of more than 20 per cent. upon transmission to England. That this view is very generally entertained is proved by the large shipments of sovereigns now going on, on account of our merchants and bankers. The latest quotations were—Agua Fria, ⅛ to 1 premium; Anglo-Californian, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; Australasian, 1¼ to 1⅝ prem.; Australian, ½ to 1 prem.; Australian Freehold ¼ dis. to par.; Ave Maria, ⅝ to ¼ dis.; British Australian Gold, ¼ dis. to par.; Carsons Creek, ⅜ to ¼ prem.; Colonial Gold, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; Golden Mountain, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Lake Bathurst, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Port Philip, ½ to ⅝ prem.; Quartz Rock, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; West Mariposa, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Australian Consols, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem.; Royal Australian Refining, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem.; Grenada, ½ to ⅝ prem.; Melbourne, par. to ¼ prem.; Auriferous Ore, ⅝ to ⅛ dis.; Yuba River, 5-16ths to 7-16ths prem.; the Liberty (Virginia), ¼ prem. English and Australian Copper ruled at par to ¼ prem. The Gold Importation Company's shares are quoted ¼ prem. for the "coming out," and the Lewis Hill Range ⅛ to ¼ prem.

From Victoria (or Port Philip), we have eleven days later news by the *Brilliant*, which brings upwards of *two tons and a half of gold*, valued at about 218,000*l.*: the exports of gold since Sept. had been—By the *Hero*, for London, 27,000 ozs.; *Himalaya*, 37,000; *Brilliant*, 58,000; *Sarah Ann*, 12,000; to Sydney (by the Custom House return), 40,000; to Adelaide and Sydney (by private hand), 60,000=234,000 ozs. Besides this, on the 1st Feb. the *Statesman* and *Aberfoyle* would have sailed with 80,000 ozs., making upwards of 310,000 ozs. exported since Sept. The *Melbourne Argus* of 17th Jan. says, up to the 20th Dec. 163,414 ozs. had arrived at Melbourne and Geelong, and 80,000 ozs. remained in the hands of the diggers, making the total yield to that date 243,414 ozs., worth 730,242*l.* On the 26th Dec. the amount actually shipped, according to the Customs returns, was 117,825 ozs., valued at 353,475*l.*; from that date up to the 8th Jan., 102,479 ozs. 19 dwts. 2 grs. had been shipped of the precious metal, and the total quantity exported was 220,305 ozs., valued at 660,915*l.* In less than four months 9 tons 3 cwts. 58 lbs. 9 ozs. of gold had been exported, and "there is plenty more to follow." New diggings had been discovered at the Muddy Creek and the Hume River, promising as fertile a yield as the most productive spots. The news by the *Brilliant* is to the 21st Jan.: the escort of the 8th had brought to Port Philip 10,957 ozs. of gold from Mount Alexander, but scarcely any from Ballarat, the drought at the latter spot having caused almost an entire suspension of operations. A locality at Mount Alexander, called Red-hill, was yielding large returns at a depth of 22 feet. Sales of dust and specimens continued to be freely made: the "Victoria nugget," a piece of gold weighing 58 ozs. 18 dwts., had been sold by auction at the rate of 3*l.* 12s. 9d. per oz.; but this enhanced price was owing to the beauty of the specimen, as gold dust was selling currently at 2*l.* 18s. 4d. to 3*l.* per oz. The latest quotations were 3*l.* 4s. to 3*l.* 5s. per oz. A gentleman, writing from Buningyong, says—"I went the other day to the commissioner's tent to see the gold weighed out before putting it in charge of the escort. There I saw innumerable little chamois leather bags, marked with the owner's name and the weight of the gold: I was shown one of 192 ozs.—one man's work for a week, at 3*l.* per oz., 576*l.* Mr. Armstrong, the commissioner, who has been in California, says this is three times as rich as any part of it: there are rubies and other precious stones found, but not of first-rate quality. The strange part of it is the uncertainty of finding gold, even within a foot of where pounds have been taken out: one hole last week yielded 32 lbs. of gold; the next hole not so many ounces."

From New York, we learn that the increase in the receipts from California during the first three months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1851, is estimated at $3,909,950.

The British Australian Gold Company has dispatched Mr. E. B. Davis (one of the committee) to act as commissioner in Australia, for the protection of the interests of the English shareholders at the local board.

The Central Australian Gold Mining Company have dispatched Mr. T. Warre Harriott, their assayer, to investigate and report on the most advantageous site for operations: his instructions are first to proceed to Ballarat and Mount Alexander.

The Sacramento Gold and Quicksilver Mining Company is now fairly launched. It has been for some time before the public, and, from the first appearance of the prospectus, we considered the objects of the company, if they were legitimately carried out, would prove successful. Every care and precaution seem to have been taken to prevent failure: the directors have, it is true, proceeded slowly, but, at the same time, it is considered wisely—the more so, as they have postponed the completion of the contract of the lease offered to them, until they shall have received a satisfactory report from their agent in California. In the meantime, the other objects of the company are to be proceeded with—any one of which seems likely to realise that success which the directors appear, by their caution, so very anxious to secure.

The shares in the Liberty Mining Company, Virginia, have been freely paid upon, and considerable transactions have taken place on the Stock Exchange, at ¼ premium.

We understand the *bonâ fide* applications for shares in the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company greatly exceed the number to be allotted, and that many parties have actually paid up the deposit, in order to secure allotments. Eligible offers have been made to the company of auriferous land, a quicksilver mine, and the right to use an inexpensive chemical process for extracting the precious metals from the matrix, together with the services of other gentlemen well acquainted with the colony and its geological features. Mr. Francis Morris (one of the directors of the Devon Great Consols) has joined the committee of management; and the staff proposed to be sent out is to consist of a commissioner, surveyor and mineralogist, engineer, assayist and refiner, managing agent and storekeeper, two smiths and carpenters, two mine captains and tin dressers, superintendent of labour staff, and about 50 labourers from one locality, and as far as practicable their wives and children, backed by every appliance for the effectual carrying on of operations that foresight and experience can dictate. With the agents employed it is proposed to enter into contracts for three years, at liberal fixed wages, in addition to one-fourth of the nett profits, divided into rateable proportions amongst the staff. The company proposes to hold bonds from the contracting parties to the amount of expenses incurred, such bonds to be available in the colony in the event of non-fulfilment of contract.

An active amount of business has been done in Irish Channel Submarine Telegraph, at from ½ to ⅝ prem.

Mr. G. Copeland, of Falmouth, has received a large order from the Admiralty for his blasting cartridges; they are for the Arctic expedition, and to be fired either with fuze or by the voltaic battery.

In another column is given the particulars of a valuable discovery of rock salt, in the county of Antrim, Ireland—an event likely to prove of the utmost commercial importance to the country.

SOUTH WHEAL CHARLOTTE (St. Agnes).—A rich tin lode has been discovered 2 fms. below the adit, said to be worth at least 140*l.* per fm.

ACCIDENTS.

Chasewater.—W. Rule was knocked down and killed by a tram waggon in one of the levels at Creegbraws Mine.

Wheal Trelawny.—Two miners (Richards and Trembath) were killed by the staves of a ladder giving way.

Illogan.—H. Hocks fell down the shaft at North Wheal Basset, and was killed.

Ripley.—A terrible calamity occurred at the Marehay Colliery, Derbyshire, by which two human beings, and probably three, lost their lives. John Bacon was about to descend the shaft to look to the ventilation fire, when two lads, who worked at Denby Pottery, asked him if he would allow them to accompany him: they prepared to do so, when almost as soon as the engine was set in motion the machinery on which the rope was wound became detached, and they were dashed to the bottom, the rope and drum falling upon them. A considerable time elapsed before they could be reached, which at length they were by another shaft, when a frightful spectacle presented itself. Bacon was almost roasted, having fallen into the fire: a second, Hamlet Smith, son of Mr. Daniel Smith, painter, died the following morning, and the third is not expected to recover.

Staveley.—J. Jaques (a contractor, and landlord of the "Black Horse) and G. Holmes were suffocated in an ironstone pit, near Whittington.

Durham.—John Cahill was killed at the Sherburn Hill pit.

— Wm. Nattrass was killed at Trimdon Grange pit by a fall of roof.

Kingswinford.—E. Marsh was killed by a fall of roof in Mr. H. Gibbons's colliery.

Wednesbury.—As R. Walton and J. Poole were repairing an empty boiler at Messrs. Rose and Fletcher's Victoria Iron-works, the steam from another boiler became discharged and the poor fellows were scalded to death.

Neath.—D. Rogers was killed by a fall of roof at the Resolven Colliery.

Llanelly.—W. Powell had his legs and arms fractured by a fall of coal.

Dowlais.—One man was killed, and four girls severely injured, by the bursting of a boiler at the Ivor Works.

Cardiff.—J. Thomas was killed at Castell Coch Quarry by a premature blast.

Cwmaman.—A large stone fell on T. Jones, at the Lion Colliery, and killed him.

Resolven.—D. Rodgers was killed in New Level by a fall of coal.

Dowlais Iron-Works.—H. Jones was killed by an explosion of the engine boiler.

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 21st April.

J. P. Eyton (purchaser)	£10 7 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10 7 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 6 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9 15 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	9 17 6
J. H. Meredith, executor of J. T. Treffry	8 10 0
Washington Chemical Company	10 1 6

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 19th April.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Frongoch	80	£10 17 6	Panther Smelting Co.
Cwmystwith	80	10 15 6	ditto
East Daren	40	15 0 0	ditto
Nanteos	50	9 15 0	R. Michell & Son.

Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, April 22.

Pantymwyn	25	£10 2 6	J. P. Eyton
Pen yr henblas	22	10 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Westminster	55	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	50	11 1 0	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	50	11 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Jamaica	20	8 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maesysafn	50	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Milwr	15	11 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pantyffrith	8	11 9 0	ditto
Fron Fawnog	11	10 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Newtonards	50	10 11 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coed Mwyn Pool	17	10 16 0	ditto
South Manx	15	10 7 6	ditto
Minera	20	10 15 6	ditto
Llanrwst	55	10 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoswydol	13	16 12 0	ditto
Dyfngwm	7	10 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold in London.			
Black Craig	52	£10 4 0	Washington Chemical
Wheal Venton	3	15 11 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto	1¼	8 1 6	ditto
Sold at the Mine.			
Herodsfoot	55	£11 4 6	Locke & Co.
Trelawny	75	18 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 7, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, April 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Cons. } Wheal Josiah. }	110	£7 19 0	West Caradon	32	£7 0 0
			Marke Valley	98	3 5 6
ditto	103	4 18 0	ditto	96	3 8 0
ditto	102	7 12 6	ditto	92	3 8 0
ditto	98	5 9 0	ditto	39	1 18 6
ditto	94	5 15 6	ditto	22	3 8 0
ditto	93	7 6 6	Holmbush	104	3 0 0
ditto	86	6 15 0	ditto	100	5 6 0
ditto	66	5 2 0	ditto	96	2 11 0
ditto	63	4 6 6	ditto	42	9 5 6
ditto	62	6 3 6	Fowey Consols	77	2 7 0
ditto	54	4 1 0	ditto	76	6 17 0
ditto	53	6 2 0	ditto	75	6 17 0
Wheal Fanny	78	7 17 0	ditto	46	3 9 0
ditto	76	5 0 0	Phœnix Mines	92	6 0 6
ditto	70	4 14 6	ditto	56	11 10 0
ditto	27	2 18 0	ditto	47	12 9 0
Wh. Anna Maria	77	5 4 6	Wheal Friendship	100	6 8 0
ditto	71	5 6 6	ditto	62	8 6 6
ditto	69	4 11 0	Bedford United	75	5 12 6
ditto	64	5 9 0	ditto	73	5 1 6
ditto	40	6 17 0	Hingston Down	86	7 0 0
ditto	37	5 9 0	West Wh. Jewel	42	4 7 0
Wheal Maria	65	3 7 0	ditto	22	11 10 0
ditto	31	9 18 6	Wh. Arthur	28	4 9 6
West Caradon	93	8 6 0	ditto	10	11 18 6
ditto	77	6 5 0	Devon & Cornwall	21	4 12 6
ditto	59	9 11 0	Oates's Ore	18	1 12 6
ditto	53	4 2 6	Wheal Gorland	12	5 5 6
ditto	44	8 8 0	ditto	2	3 1 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons. Wheal Josiah Wheal Fanny Wheal Maria Wh. Anna Maria	1691	£9883	0	0	Phœnix Mine	195	£1783	9 0
					Wheal Friendship.	162	1156	3 0
					Bedford United	148	792	7 0
					Hingston Down	86	602	0 0
					West Wheal Jewel	64	435	14 0
West Caradon	358	2628	16	6	Wheal Arthur	38	244	6 0
Marke Valley	347	1110	9	6	Devon & Cornwall	21	97	2 5
Holmbush	342	1476	7	0	Oates's Ore	18	28	16 0
Fowey Consols	274	1466	0	0	Wheal Gorland	14	69	8 0

Average Standard.....£108 3 0 | Average Produce 7⅞
Average Price per ton £5 16 0
Quantity of Ore .....3758 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 296 tons 16 cwts.
Amount of Money £21,773 9 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £110 14 0.—Average Produce 7⅞
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 105*l.* 7s.—Produce, 8⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	254	£1681 5 6
Vivian and Sons	667	4071 12 0
Freeman and Co.	318	1406 10 6
Grenfell and Sons	506	2709 4 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	322	1926 9 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	967	6154 6 6
English and Australian Co.	199	1107 19 0
Mason and Elkington	286	1418 1 0
F. Bankart	299	1298 1 6
Total tons	3758	£21,773 9 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 862—Tresavean 365—South Caradon 251—Par Consols 221—South Tolgus 212—Wheal Comfort 184—Creegbraws 131—Treleigh Consols 78—Wheal Busy 63—West Damsel 50—North Downs 30—Wheal Grenville 30—South Crinnis 19—West Trethellan 19—Wheal Brewer 14.—Total, 2526 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 818—North Roskear 610—Consolidated Mines 472—Wheal Basset 414—Wheal Seton 402—North Pool 370—South Wheal Frances 205—Fowey Consols 178—Crane and Bejawns. 78—West Fowey Consols 73—Wheal Vyvyan 59—Great Onslow Consols 58—Jackson's Ore 50—Prideaux Wood 45—Bodmin Wheal Mary 33—Wheal Mary 32—East Seton and Wheal Maud 32—Wheal Henry 7.—Total, 3933 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE THIRD SALE IN APRIL, 1852.

Years.	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Standard.	Cop. Ore.	Price Cake Cop.
1842	2270	8½	£14,238 8 0	£109 9	£16 2	£ —
1843	1686	8	9,526 12 6	105 8	71 0	82
1844	2695	7¾	11,190 0 0	109 4	72 2	84½
1845	1933	11¼	14,740 18 0	89 10	65 16	84 87
1846	3556	9¼	20,781 14 0	93 14	64 15	93
1847	3035	9	19,863 13 0	102 13	72 6	98
1848	3012	9¼	16,402 10 6	84 10	56 3	86½
1849	2741	9½	16,699 8 6	99 17	71 3	86½
1850	2956	9½	16,621 0 6	97 10	66 13	86½
1851	3163	9½	19,115 5 0	95 7	65 12	86

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBMARINE TREASURES.—SIR: I shall feel much obliged to any of your correspondents who will furnish the best account in their power of such shipwrecks as have happened within soundings not exceeding 40 or 50 fms., attended with the loss of great treasures. I have heard of one vessel, on the coast of Spain, wrecked with above a million and a half of specie on board, and another with half a million. I am satisfied that if the vast amount of treasure thus submerged was known, it would stimulate the ingenious to invent some considerable improvements in diving apparatus, applicable to this and many valuable purposes, particularly now that the laying of submarine telegraphs is likely to become general.—A LANDSMAN.

H. P. (Birmingham).—Apply to Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins, bullion and jewel brokers, Great Winchester-street, London.

WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—We have no doubt a letter addressed to the secretary will meet with due attention. We are informed that the shares are in very few hands, and that less than 60 shares out of the 6000 are held by parties in the country, of whom the inquiring shareholder is doubtless one.

B. (St. Just, Cornwall).—It is not the custom in the county for the men on setting day to sign the setting-book; the captain inserts the nature of the bargain, with the names of the taker and his pare, which is in every respect legally binding, and, in case of breach of contract, the parties may be taken before a magistrate, who has the power to imprison them. There are, of course, plenty of witnesses to the act; but it is highly satisfactory to say, that rarely do the men break in the slightest degree the contract they have entered into.

R. B. (Durham).—We have no one connected with our establishment who acts as a mine sharebroker: application must be made to one of the addresses which appear in our advertising columns.

J. (Neath).—The patent of Mr. Pidding, for improvements in mining operations, &c., a notice of the grant of which appeared in our Journal of the 13th March last, is not required to be specified till six months from that day, until which time the public are not entitled to any information whatever as to its nature, so that we cannot answer the question of our correspondent. Perhaps a note addressed to Mr. Pidding would procure the information required; but this is rather problematical, seeing that the only address given by Mr. Pidding is "Strand." We shall take care to notice the specification of this patent as soon as it is enrolled.

THE UNION TIN MINE.—A speculator is informed that the prospectus he forwarded relates to the mine quoted in our List in 2000 shares, the remaining 1000 being free to the old proprietors, as therein fully specified. We understand all the shares have been subscribed for, and orders given for a spirited trial being made at once.

J. W. (Benwell, near Newcastle upon-Tyne).—For particulars respecting pure oxide of cobalt, apply to Mr. Merry, Lee Crescent, Birmingham; or the Goldenhill Chemical Works, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. An advertisement from each appears weekly in our Journal.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED MINES.—The original number of shares was 128; the mine was divided into 1024 shares on the 27th December, 1850: it was at first called the George and Charlotte, but an additional sett having been obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall, the name was, on the 17th Sept., 1851, altered to that it at present bears.

W. Y. (Northampton) shall be attended to in our next.

S. R. (St. Leonard's-on-Sea).—If we were to insert all that is sent to us, and to adopt the suggestion of every correspondent, our Journal would have to be enlarged threefold. Apply to the company, who, we are assured, will give every information.

A. D. C.—If our correspondent is a contant reader of our Journal, he would see that we are continually inserting articles on the subject, and we do not think a single improvement or discovery escapes us. We will, however, point him out a series of eight elaborate and valuable papers on the treatment of copper ores by Mr. John Mitchell, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* exclusively, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12 and 19, Nov. 2, 16, and 30, 1850, and March 8 and Sept. 27, 1851. Mr. Parkes's specification for improvements in smelting copper appeared on 20th March last, and an article by him on assaying, 22d March, 1851. Besides these, there have been numerous articles for years past, and much valuable correspondence by Mr. Leighton, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Birkmyre, a Roaster Man, and a host of others, with Napier's, Bankart's, Longmaid's, Low's, and other patents. An excellent work on metallurgy, by Mr. Phillips, noticed in another column, gives much valuable practical information on the treatment of copper and other ores.

F. C. (Sussex).—Apply to Brandram Brothers, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London.

E. G. (Stourbridge) informs us that he has been written to by a London broker, saying that the only way to make money by mining was in starting a thing: he and his friends had bought a sett for 400*l.*, and offered 1-16th for 35*l.* Such portion would be equivalent to 128 shares to be started at 2*l.* each.

G. B. (Gloucester).—A letter addressed to William Fairbairn, C.E., Manchester will reach.

LAMBROOK WHEAL MARIA.—L. W. M. wishes for some information on the present condition and prospects of this mine. Mr. Adam Murray's recommendations having been carried out, our correspondent is anxious about the chances of success.

B. G. M. (Clerkenwell).—The ruby family consists of automalite, ceylanite, spinel, sapphire, emery, corundum, and chrysoberyl. The most highly-prized are the crimson and carmine red sapphires, which are the Oriental rubies of the jeweller, and next to the diamond are the most valuable mineral known. The blue varieties, the true sapphire of the jeweller, are next in value to the red. The yellow or Oriental topaz, are next in value to the blue: they are cut with diamond powder, and polished with emery. The white and blue varieties become colourless and brilliant by exposure to heat, and when cut exhibit such lustre and play of colours, that they are often used in place of the diamond. Hyacinth, a member of the Zircon family, when cut also exhibits in a faint degree the lustre of the diamond, and is not unfrequently sold as one of secondary water. The component parts of blue sapphire are—alumina, 98·5; lime, 0·5; oxide of iron, 1: of the red, or Oriental ruby—alumina, 90·0; silica, 7·0; oxide of iron, 1·2; loss, 1·8. They are infusible before the blow-pipe.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acacting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 24, 1852.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Numerous notices have at various times appeared of, and extracts from, a treatise *On the Winning and Working of Collieries*,* by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, one of the Government inspectors of collieries, in former Numbers of the MINING JOURNAL: in consequence of the favourable manner in which that work was received by the public it became out of print; and we have now the pleasure to notice a second edition, much enlarged, with a considerable accession of interesting facts. The appointment which Mr. DUNN has received since the publication of the previous edition, has naturally enabled him to accumulate materials much more extensive with regard to the number, the thickness, and the variety of the coal seams in the various districts, and the general efficiency of the modes adopted for ventilation, and preservation of the lives of the colliers. In his introduction, after alluding to the regret and surprise generally occasioned by the fact, that in a country so deeply interested in mining there should not exist any established elementary work on the science, he proceeds to show that a system of working is pursued in each locality that has probably been handed down from time immemorial—the conductors being satisfied of its propriety, but seldom able to inform the enquirer as to the nature or applicability of the systems pursued elsewhere, although the object in working may, in point of fact, be the same, and the circumstances perhaps similar. After showing how deeply interested are both the lessor and lessee of a colliery in keeping up the best system of ventilation and most efficient modes of working, he states that a nation's wealth has been lost to these two classes and to the public by improper working. Large quantities of coal have been left in pillars to be irrecoverably lost, or so overrun by creeps as to destroy half their value; or, in other instances, by too much coal being prematurely taken away, creeps and crushes are induced—the result of which is to convert the otherwise large coal into small, as well as to occasion numerous and unnecessary sinkings.

So long as such erroneous systems are persevered in, the consequent needless expenditure must operate to the reduction of the landlords' rent as well as the lessees' profit. It is, therefore, insisted that, instead of the interference of Government being injurious, and, as such, deprecated by some, it will, on the contrary, be productive of incalculable benefits, by urging on more rapidly than would otherwise have been done those mining improvements which, being hidden from the common observer by the peculiar circumstances of the case, are more slowly transplanted from district to district than other inventions. In the early working of collieries, and in the ignorance which naturally prevailed, the permanent interests of the mine were in a great measure disregarded. Possessing what appeared to be inexhaustible fields of coal, parties did not incur the trouble or expense of working the difficult tracts, and, therefore, the first workings were run over without any consideration as to the value of the property; consequently thousands of acres of valuable coal have been permitted to creep, and become so diminished in value as to be irrecoverably lost. Now, however, it is evident that the extraordinary and incalculable increase in demand must gradually exhaust the coal fields, and the advance of knowledge gained by extensively working proves that mining operations can be carried on so as to compass all the advantages much more effectually than heretofore.

The first chapters of the work relate to the winning of coal, with the origin and progress of coal mining. From these we find that the first collieries in the north of England were established in positions which enabled adventurers to avail themselves of the advantages of surface levels; in 1238 on the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1330 at Collierly, near Lanchester, Durham; 1343 Merrington and Ferry Hill; and in 1500 Gateshead, Whickham, Tynemouth, &c. From this early commencement the rise and progress of the coal trade is traced up to the present time, a detail of which has so often appeared in our columns that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The peculiarities in coal-fields are next considered, the nature of dykes, the various modes of letting, sinking, &c., with some practical details of actual winnings, in which more than usual difficulties were met with, describing the means adopted for surmounting them. The several systems of working are then given with their respective results, with a retrospect of Belgium and French mining. The various systems of ventilation follow, with the nature of the several accidents to which collieries are liable, such as falling stones and coal, breaking of ropes and chains in shafts, or falling of materials, falling down shafts from surface, or from one seam to a lower one, explosions, and choke-damp. A number of interesting cases of dispute are given, with full accounts of many of the more recent fatal and extensive explosions; and having thus given a general outline of the contents of this really practical and useful work, we proceed to give a few extracts.

To begin at the beginning: it is shown to be of the utmost importance, both to lessor and lessee, to ascertain by which of all the known methods a colliery ought, under the peculiar circumstances, most properly and safely to be worked and ventilated:—

By long wall or by stall and pillar? Are the pillars to be so small as to be given up for lost, or are they to be so large as to be intended for future working? By which means will the greatest quantity of coals be produced? What ought to be the width of the chief workings, considering the nature of the roof? To what distance ought the workings to be extended, and in what rotation should the near-hand or distant coal be worked? Should the coal field form one establishment, or be subdivided into two or more? What should be the height of the principal roads, and by what sort of tub, basket, or skip, ought the produce to be conveyed out of the mine? Should the conveyance be by manual labour, by horses, or by inclined planes? What should be the arrangement and distance of shafts, and what species of separation, and where made, as between the large coal and the small? Into how many departments ought the labour to be subdivided, and in what manner ought the prices to be settled? What should be the principle of ventilation? What the artificial means to be employed? Now, all these considerations, and many others, are demanded in the proper arrangement of an extensive colliery; and who will deny that science and enlightened practice are required for the well-being of such a work?

In the concluding remarks on ventilation, it is observed:—

Since none of these various methods seem to have found such favour with persons accustomed to the management of the most extensive and difficult collieries, as to supersede the established system of rarefaction, and looking upon the steam jet as yet undeveloped, in comparison to the cheapness and effect produced by that system under the influence of an efficient furnace, I conclude that, if well established, there is no difficulty by that means of producing an air current of 50,000 or 60,000 cubic feet per minute, provided the shafts and air-courses are adequate. As the inflammable air exudes from innumerable cavities in the coal, it follows that in the first opening of the mine the discharge of gas is generally more copious than afterwards, inasmuch as the more numerous the openings into the coal, the pressure of the pent-up gas becomes less impetuous. Hence, in the commencement of working fiery mines, there is a necessity for having a powerful current of air up to the front where the workmen's candles are employed; and, as the principle of conducting the operations (as already explained) is to provide an intake and return for the air, it frequently happens that the discharge of gas is so important that it is unsafe to proceed, even from holing to holing, without some adventitious ventilation. This, then, is effected by a brattice of thin deal, slightly nailed to props set up for the purpose; and, if necessary, the direction of the air-current is aided by a slight door in the tramway, for the purpose of forcing a portion of the main current up one side of the brattice, and down the other—the brattice to be continued until this working is holed into the twin working or back drift; the said holing is then made to receive the main current, the former holing being stopped up. If the brattice is to be permanent it is formed of brick. Other collieries, again, although comparatively new, are either so ill-ventilated, or the principles of ventilation so little understood, as to be worked entirely with safety-lamps—a practice generally to be deprecated, as the ventilation in that case is apt to become neglected, and it is difficult to discover the approach of danger; at the same time, there are exceptions which demand such extreme practice, and may alter the case *in toto*. Something must be wrong with regard to the ventilation, if a new colliery be in so dangerous a state as to require to be carried on by safety-lamps only. By reason that in new collieries the discharge of gas is always more profuse, it frequently happens that in them the most dreadful explosions take place, although little worked, the air-courses open and uninterrupted, the volume of air very abundant, and the colliery reputed to be fitted up in the most scientific manner; but it may be explained that the neglect of a door, or the want of one of the brattices above-mentioned will, in a very short space of time, charge the working with gas, so as to cause a most fatal explosion.

After many interesting details of colliery fires, inundations, and disputed cases at law, which, with other interesting matter we shall refer to in our next, is the following observations on carbonic acid gas, which we think worthy of consideration:—

The mischief produced by bad ventilation, where inflammable gas does not prevail cannot be appreciated; inasmuch, as the inhaling the noxious vapour, along with an inadequate mixture of atmospheric air, saps the foundations of health, and stealthily impairs the constitution. The remedy to this defective state of things would be an ordinary furnace, or fire-lamp, and adequate doors and air-courses; but such are, generally speaking, lamentably defective. Evil custom and false economy are at the bottom; and it is exceedingly difficult to satisfy coal owners and their managers, that good ventilation is as necessary to efficient working as it is to the health and safety of the people. It is exciting to see the miserable expedients to which such persons resort, such as single doors, curtains, brattices formed of small coals, the non-employment of door-keepers, want of furnaces, or wretchedly adapted lamps, bad air-courses, inefficient stoppings, &c., rather than practice the most ordinary remedies; yet, so long as explosion does not take place, the necessity for better means is not acknowledged.

After exposing much that is highly deprecatory in the conduct of managers and owners of collieries, it is at least pleasing to have one redeeming feature. With regard to breaking of chains and ropes, it is observed that they "used to be a prolific cause of death; but, I am happy to say, they are now gradually disappearing; while the adoption of slides, tubs, and cages, is becoming universal in all colliery districts where improvements are valued. Notwithstanding the charges of prolixity to which I may be subjected, I am induced to repeat that the contractor system, under whatever form, tends to the production of accidents, and, especially, under the prevailing impression that the law exonerates the chief proprietor; for, were he held liable, his interference would be insured, and good materials, and plenty of them, would be the result."

This portion of the subject is concluded by the insertion of an extract from our columns of the 11th of Oct. last, on the occasion of the fatal accident at Portobello Colliery, Willenhall, Staffordshire; and we now take our leave of the volume at present, to which we shall return next week.

* "A Treatise on the Winning and Working of Collieries; including numerous Statistics regarding Ventilation and the Prevention of Accidents in Mines, and illustrated with explanatory Engravings and Colliery Plans." By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector for Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Scotland. Author of "An Historical and Descriptive View of the Coal Trade," &c. Second edition. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: printed for and published by the Author, and by Messrs. Dodsworth. London: Simpkin and Marshall; and the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet street.

In the case of NORTHEY and ANOTHER *v.* JOHNSON (tried at the Exeter Assizes in March last, a report of which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 27th of that month), a decision of very considerable importance was arrived at in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday last, as, although doubtless perfectly consistent at common law, would probably have had a contrary result if the mine had been in Cornwall, and the case tried under the Stannary Laws. The original action was for the sum of 42*l.* for materials supplied to the West Downs Mine, Devonshire, in which the defendant was a holder of 64 shares. The delivery of the goods was not disputed, the question being whether the defendant had, or had not, ceased to be a shareholder prior to the contraction of the debt. The payment of calls and attendance at meetings were proved, but it appeared that although defendant was an original allottee when the mine was commenced in 1847, he never signed any book or document, and in 1849, in consequence of disputes among the shareholders, he expressed a wish to retire from the concern, and agreed with a Mr. DIAMOND, the then purser, to sell to him his shares for the amount of his then liabilities, but refused to give the usual transfer at the time, saying he had never signed anything, so as to make himself legally liable for any debts, and had rather not put his name to paper; but if Mr. DIAMOND would pay the call, at a future time he would give a transfer; or, if a certain adventurer retired, he would go on with his shares, as he had a good opinion of the mine. The purser believing that this arrangement would be carried out, and in order that defendant's name might not appear as a defaulter, debited himself in his next balance-sheet, produced at the meeting a few days after the call then due. But upon hearing from other shareholders that Mr. JOHNSON said he had relinquished his shares, upon the Cost-book System, to the company, several letters were written, requiring an explanation of this contradictory statement. Mr. JOHNSON's reply not being satisfactory, and Mr. DIAMOND having resigned his pursership, wrote to his successor, stating that he had no claim on Mr. JOHNSON's shares, and as the 5*s.* call was given credit for under a wrong conviction, requested the error might be corrected, and he be reimbursed the amount, 16*l.* The report of the meeting, with the correspondence which ensued, will be found in the *Mining Journal* for Jan. 25, February 1 and 8, 1851. A great number of pursers, and others connected with mines, of known respectability were examined, who all concurred in the usual custom being to give the transfer in writing, but Mr. Justice ERLE said no number of witnesses would alter his view of the matter, and told the jury if one person verbally agreed to sell, and another verbally agreed to buy, that was a contract between them, and that a partner in giving verbal notice to the company that he retired from the concern, would release him from any further liability.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and on Tuesday last, at the sittings in Banco, before Lord CAMPBELL and Justices WIGHTMAN, ERLE, and CROMPTON, Mr. CROWDER moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and contended that the defendant could not get rid of his liability, without having made a written transfer of his shares; and, in answer to a question from Lord CAMPBELL, said he thought he could have claimed his shares after relinquishment to Mr. DIAMOND. Lord CAMPBELL asked if all the adventurers had met in solemn conclave, and it was agreed that defendant's interest, with his consent, should cease without a written document, could he afterwards claim his shares? Mr. CROWDER would not say he could. All the judges concurred that the custom was not proved to a sufficient extent to make it law, or a transfer in writing necessary, and the question was, whether enough had been done to show that the defendant had relinquished with the knowledge of the other shareholders, and it appeared there had been. It was a very important principle to be ascertained as to a contract, whether a man could not be made liable for a contract unless it was made by himself, or by his authority. In this case the contract was made by DIAMOND consenting to work the mine; but his authority to pledge the credit of the other shareholders rested on their consent to join in working the mine. When any party who had agreed by word of mouth to join in that undertaking was dissatisfied with the way in which it was carried on, and came to a resolution that he would no longer incur the debts and liabilities of the mine, he had a right to give notice to all the parties in that concern, and the purser had no longer a right to pledge his credit. He was liable for everything done down to that time, but not after. A party who agreed to join in working a mine had a right to say to the purser, or to his co-shareholders, at any time, I will no longer authorise any one to pledge my credit to work the mine.—Rule refused.

The exports of metals from London and Liverpool to India and China, during the quarter ending March, 1852, are as follows:—

	Iron—Foreign.	British.	Hoop.	Sheet.	Pig.	Total.
Madras and Calcutta	*Tons* 106	973	255	570	8	1912
Bombay	292	2761	79	133	—	3265
China	—	654	41	114	98	907

Making a total of .... *Tons* 6084

The exports to those ports, during the whole of 1851, amounted to 25,482 tons; consequently, the decrease on the present quarter is somewhat less than 300 tons—there having been 1470 less to Madras and Calcutta, 15 to China, and 1200 more to Bombay, during the quarter just ended.

Of copper the following are the exports to end of March:—

	Foreign.	British.	Sheet.	Total.	
Madras and Calcutta	*Tons* —	200	131	331	
Bombay	50	12	90	152	
China	45	—	10	55	= 538 *tons*

During the year 1851 the number of tons exported to those places were 2768, or 692 tons for the quarter—the decreased quantity being to Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay—there being but 29 tons to China during the quarter.

Of lead the exports to the end of March were—

	Foreign.	British.	Sheets.	Total.	
Madras and Calcutta	*Tons* —	202	22	224	
Bombay	—	25	3	28	
China	23	800	1	824	= 1076 *tons*

During the year 1851 the exports thence amounted to only 3326 tons, or 831 for the quarter—showing an increase during the last quarter of 245 tons.

Of tin-plates and steel the quarterly exports have been—

	Tin-plates—British.	Steel—Foreign.	British.
Madras and Calcutta	*Boxes* 373	36	33
Bombay	1980	—	3
China	1756	—	—
	4109	36	36
Against	18583 during 1851, and 656		52 *tons*,

which is a considerable proportionate diminution; and the same applies to spelter and quicksilver—of the former the quarterly export is only 347, against 2373 cakes, in the year 1851, and no quicksilver against 19,094 lbs., shipped to Madras and Calcutta during that year.

The annual meeting of proprietors in the MEXICAN COMPANY was held at the offices, Great Winchester-street, City, on Thursday last, the 22d instant,—JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq., in the chair,—to take into consideration a recommendation of the directors that it was highly desirable that the company should be dissolved and the affairs wound up. Mr. MAUDE (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman observed that, to wind-up the affairs of the company, it was necessary to have, under their Deed of Settlement, the consent of three-fourths of the directors and of all the trustees, which consent had been obtained and duly signed. He considered it but right that the meeting should be put in possession of the facts forming the grounds on which the directors had come to this decision, for which purpose Mr. J. R. MAUDE (a director) read a series of correspondence between Mr. FENOCHIO, the company's commissioner in Mexico, and the board during the past year. The first letter was was from the directors, dated Feb. 1, 1851, informing him that a notice of close of service which he had received was withdrawn. A call of 5*s.* per share had just been made in London, as there was every wish on the part of the shareholders still to keep the company in existence; but they saw with regret that there was still in his last account a deficiency of $135 on the month. Every possible reduction had been made in the London expenses, and they suggested whether a proposal, emanating from himself, to reduce his own salary, would not be well received here, as showing he still had confidence in the result, and was anxious for the sustentation and well-being of the company.

Mr. FENOCHIO's reply was favourable; he stated that the ley of the ore had improved from 6 to 9 ozs. per quintal, and after the 30th of June next, the period at which his notice to leave would expire, he would meet the suggestion of the directors, and reduce his salary to 600*l.* Very much to the surprise of the directors, they received a letter from him, dated 27th June, in which he stated there was every opportunity of obtaining the silver working of the whole district on the retirement of Mr. HAMPSHIRE, the proprietor of the neighbouring haciendas, but he required quicksilver, iron, lead, and some funds. The idle haciendas must also be rented, although not required, to prevent their being taken by others. Mr. MAUDE at first replied to this, and another official letter was afterwards forwarded on the directors coming to town, expressing much mortification at such request, when they had released him from all advances to meet London expenses, particularly when his previous advices had given hopes of improvement. He was informed his wishes could not be acceded to, and was requested to inform the directors whether there was any probability of leasing their plant, and the best mode to dispose of their stores.

Further communications were then made and received, until, in February last, Mr. FENOCHIO stated it was impossible to go on without assistance. Notice was then forwarded him that his salary must cease on Sept. 30th next; also to Mr. MAUDE, that his secretaryship would expire at Midsummer; and to the proprietor of the house, in Winchester-street, that the offices would no longer be required.

The Chairman said they had laid this correspondence thus minutely before them to show the absolute necessity which existed for bringing their affairs to a close: it was true Mr. HAMPSHIRE had retired, and the field was open to them without competition, but it was not thought advisable to risk further capital. On reference to the balance in Mr. FENOCHIO's hands, to enable him to stand on his own resources, it had been reduced every month, until, from upwards of $4000, in January, 1851, it had diminished, to the end of December last, to $847; and the total loss on the year had been 1392*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* There was, therefore, no other alternative but to wind-up; and the directors proposed that eight of the proprietors should join the directors, forming a general committee, to take such steps for the disposal of the property as would most promote the interests of the proprietors. The assets in London were 840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; their liabilities were about 26*l.* unclaimed dividends; 300*l.* Mr. FENOCHIO's half-year's salary; and 100*l.*

to pay his passage home; so that they had enough here to cover every liability; while, it was probable, the plant was worth 15000*l.*, and the stores, 4000*l.*

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that—It is expedient that a full and complete winding-up of the company take place, and that Messrs. CLIFFORD, WILSON, CHANCE, REID, CHAPMAN, HARRISON, TERRINGTON, and GODDARD, form a committee to assist the directors, and realise a return on sale of the property in Mexico, with the least possible delay. The usual compliment was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

Thus do we see the extinction of another of those undertakings started during that mania to secure the precious metals of the western world, which raged in all its *furor* from 1824 to 1830—which, however, instead of realising the hopes of the enterprising adventurers, has been the grave of millions of British capital. Up to the period of the annual meeting, held on May 4, 1843, the amount of capital paid up on calls was 390,155*l.* 10s. The report of the directors presented on that occasion recommended, in consequence of the continuous annual severe losses, the total abandonment of the mines, and confining their operations solely to purchases of ore from buscones or native miners, and the reduction of these ores by barrel amalgamation, which recommendation was adopted by the meeting, the report being unanimously received. Notwithstanding this decision, previous to the next annual report, in consequence of the recommendations of Mr. FENOCHIO, the Santa Gertrudis Mine, giving ores of a rich ley, fit for profitable barrel amalgamation, was obtained on reasonable terms, and left a profit on the year of $1312 over original cost and all working expenses. Another mine adjoining, called Cinco Senores, was also obtained, to prevent competition.

At the next annual meeting, in May, 1845, a very favourable report was presented, the workings having given a clear profit on the year of $11,483, and it was hoped a bright and lasting sunshine was opening to the proprietors. The next year was unfavourable; and in that for 1846-7 there was a loss of $6755. The report for 1847 was a little more cheering, yet still holding out no hopes of a return to dividends. After the disturbances of the Mexican war had somewhat subsided, and the disastrous results being got over, appearances somewhat improved; and in the year 1849 they cleared a profit of $8349 on the reduction of purchased ores alone to the amount of $10,905, or equal to 83 per cent. The chairman on that occasion observed, "If they only got plenty of ore, and found plenty of workpeople to take it out, there was now a prospect of doing themselves much good." In 1851, as noticed above, a call of 5*s.* per share was made, which was responded to by 64 proprietors, holding 2975 shares, producing 743*l.* 15*s.*; leaving 2076, held by 58 holders, unpaid on, and the final result is shown above.

We have thus gone through a brief history of this company, to show the fluctuations to which foreign mining pursuits are subject, and that however profitable these argentiferous deposits in Mexico may be to the native miners on the spot, they, in the long run, have nearly always proved mere drains for the unprofitable absorption of British capital; one great cause of which, we have no doubt, generally is the difficulty of wholesome supervision, and the irresponsible powers which necessarily devolve on parties intrusted with the management; although, on this occasion, the latest hopes of the shareholders have been frustrated, through the fluctuation in the quantity of ores offered to them for purchase, and the total impossibility of obtaining sufficient labour to reduce even those they could get.

It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to announce that in a few days the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England will be in possession of their property. Arrangements have been made, and contracts signed, with the Bank of England, which has led to this desirable result—of the old proprietary receiving back their estates. Notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances, and their name is "legion," they have been enabled to fill up their new list, and have raised the capital required by the Act of Parliament; the Charter of WILLIAM and MARY is now revived, and we may hope soon to see them resuming their old position in the market. We do not think it necessary here to allude to the causes which placed them in the unfortunate category of events from which they are now happily rescued. A feeling of common justice, however, prompts us to say, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." Attentively have we watched the proceedings of the joint committee; we know to whose exertions the resuscitation of the company is due. We will not be invidious, but we fearlessly say that unless some reward be allotted to those who have deserved so well of the general body, great injustice will be done. At the time of great peril, when none would take the task in hand, some energetic individuals stepped forward, and rescued the company. Since then they have worked hard and efficiently; the result has been, the property has again reverted to the company, and it is now the duty of the shareholders to make a suitable acknowledgment to them. The Charter specifies that a meeting shall be held annually, some time after Lady Day. This has been observed this year; but let an extraordinary meeting be called, to show the present position of the company, and to reward those who have acted so well, and so energetically, with regard to its resuscitation.

Since the successful operation of the Encumbered Estates Bill in Ireland, and the security of titles which that enactment has given to purchasers of landed property in that country, there has evidently been a tendency to invest capital in the development of its mineral wealth, and with greater confidence than in former years. Still there is an absence of that increased activity which ought at the present day to mark Ireland's progress; and from valuable mineral deposits known to exist yet unworked, and new discoveries which are continually being made, we trust the day is not far distant when her mines, collieries, and quarries will become one vast hive of prosperous industry, and her roads, her rails, and her waters the incessant agents for the transit of their produce to expectant and profitable markets.

It will be highly gratifying to all well-wishers to Ireland, and the masses of its at present unemployed population, to learn that a discovery has recently been made of a mineral of great commercial value, hitherto, we believe, not even suspected to exist within its strata, and Dr. KANE distinctly states, "of this important substance there is *no* natural deposit in Ireland." To Mr. E. PICKERING, of Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, this discovery is due, and it is one which we have no doubt will prove of the utmost importance to the country. In the new red sandstone formation of the district a bed of salt has been discovered, alternating with the usual shales and marls to a thickness of 150 ft., all sufficient for the manufacture of salt with a very profitable result. Below this is a bed 35 ft. thick of solid crystallised rock salt, superior to that produced in the saliferous deposits of Cheshire and Worcestershire.

A specimen has been forwarded us, crystallised in large rhombic crystals, perfectly transparent, very much resembling the double refracting carbonate of lime from Iceland, but, of course, without that property. We understand, also, that there is no doubt of its covering a vast area in a lateral direction, and will add greatly to the value of the estates. Its position is such that the rock salt can be raised very far cheaper than in England, besides having railway and sea communication within a mile of the shaft. This places Ireland perfectly independent of England for salt; and it is confidently stated that the extent of land which the salt will be proved in is far greater than that of England. This discovery, combined with the coal and ironstone which are being developed on the same property, will tend to advance the interests of Ireland more than anything that has yet been accomplished.

The importance of a short and effectual telegraphic communication with the Sister Island cannot be too much overrated, inasmuch as every facility given to a more extended intercourse with an integral portion of the British empire must tend to soften those acerbities which now embitter on too many occasions the good feeling which should exist between members of the same community. In furtherance of this object, a company (the trustees of which are a guarantee that they are interested in the welfare of both countries) has been started to carry out this desirable object. The spot from whence the operations are proposed to be carried is from Port Patrick, on the coast of Scotland, to Donaghadee, on the coast of Ireland—the distance being only 21¼ miles, which is shorter by about 44½ miles than the line proposed to be carried out from Kingstown to Holyhead. It is proposed to lay down two lines of wires, which will give a perfect security against any interception of the communication; and as they are laid down, as will be seen by referring to the map, considerably to the north of Liverpool, all risk is avoided from any of the accidents which must unavoidably arise from the great traffic in the several ports on either side of the Irish Sea. One of the particular advantages of this line is that it can be worked without a break from London to Dublin, and thus effectually place Ireland in communication with all Europe within a very short period after the news has been transmitted to the British metropolis. From the comparatively short distance, the line will be laid down at a very trifling expense, and from the small outlay thus required, messages can be carried at a reasonable rate; and it is calculated that an immense support will be obtained not only from the Government, but the mercantile world, while the facilities it affords to the public press must ensure a large source of patronage from that quarter. The contractors have engaged to lay down the wires by the middle of May, so that an immediate return will be had for the capital invested, and but little risk can be anticipated. The Irish Channel Submarine Telegraph Company will form a desideratum that has long been required, in order that the different portions of the empire should be drawn close together, and its effectual working, while it promotes the interests of those investing their capital, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on all who are concerned in the commerce of both countries.

THE ECONOMY OF RAILWAYS:

AS A MEANS OF TRANSIT, COMPRISING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE TRAFFIC, IN RELATION TO THE MOST APPROPRIATE SPEEDS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS AND MERCHANDISE.

BY MR. BRAITHWAITE POOLE, ASSOC. INST. C.E.

In a highly-interesting paper, read at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday, after referring to the influence which cheap and rapid communications had on the prosperity of a nation, the author alluded to the rise of the railway system in this country, expressing the belief that it would have been economical and wise if the Legislature had in the first instance determined the system on which the lines of railways should have been constructed throughout the kingdom, so as to have avoided the present ruinous competition. The passenger traffic now exceeded, annually, four times the entire population of Great Britain, and was conveyed at three times the speed and one-third the fares formerly charged by the old stage, or mail coaches, whilst the cost of conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and agricultural produce had been reduced full 50 per cent., as compared with the rates charged on canals and turnpike roads 15 years ago. The ordinary fares for passengers ranged from 2¾d. to ¼d. per mile, and for merchandise from 1d. to 6d. per ton a mile.

The author then proceeded to consider the economy which might be introduced into the working of railways, and divided the subject into 16 different heads, each of which referred to some particular point where it was thought a reduction of expenses might be made. The principal point advanced was the amalgamating, or working, of all the railways in four great divisions, and ensuring unity of management in every department, in the maintenance of the permanent way, and of the rolling stock, as well as in their manufacture, several improvements in the construction of the waggons being suggested. If a general classification of trains were arranged throughout the kingdom, separating each class, and running them at different speeds whenever practicable, it was thought that it would be conducive to the interest of all parties, as it was urged to be a manifest injustice towards those who paid the highest fares, to find third-class passengers arriving at the same time with them. Punctuality and regularity required to be strictly attended to for the maintenance of a certain definite speed.

Numerous instances were adduced to show the vast advantages and economy of the railway system, without which the Penny Postage could not have been achieved, or the Great Exhibition rendered available to the multitude; the produce of the land and sea in vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, and all provisions and fuel, would have remained as limited in consumption as heretofore; and the poor man's fire-side in the rural districts would never have been warmed by coal.

A very animated discussion took place—every member of the council being present—and the lecture room filled in every part. The subject will be resumed on Tuesday evening next.

THE INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES.

The following memorial to the Secretary of State from the representatives of the working miners in the counties of Northumberland and Durham was transmitted to Mr. Walpole on the 5th inst., but no answer, we understand, has yet been received from the Home-office. It is gratifying to observe that the working miners are not only alive to the importance of the subject, but that they so perseveringly urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing a greater number of inspectors, as well as sub-inspectors. The apparent want of courtesy in the new Secretary of State may arise either from the subject not yet having been duly considered by the Ministry, or from the pressure of more urgent claims on his attention; but be this as it may, we certainly would not have the working miners to be discouraged in their laudable efforts to obtain all the protection which the Act was meant to confer, because the right hon. gentleman to whom they appeal for redress is either irresolute as to his measures, or inattentive to their complaints. On the contrary, we advise them to persevere unflinchingly in their just and reasonable demands, and we doubt not but that ultimately their efforts will be crowned with success. The memorial is as follows, which we commend to the perusal of our readers:—

The Memorial of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, adopted at a meeting of their representatives, held this 13th day of March, 1852;

Humbly showeth,—That at various periods the miners of this district have brought before the Legislature the necessity of affording to them a greater amount of security for their health and lives than has hitherto been accorded them. That the loss of life by explosions, and other accidents in the coal mines of this country, is most enormous and of an increasing character. That, at a rough guess, not less than 1000 lives are sacrificed annually, and more than double that number die prematurely from injured health and other causes.

That the Legislature have, at various times, taken evidence of the origin and cause of such extensive loss of life, and have had demonstrated to them that the same was due, in a great measure, to a want of care in the management of the mines, and to the appointment to offices of trust thoughtless and careless individuals—many of whom were entirely ignorant of the first rudiments of education. (See the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 183⁵, the Report of a Special Committee of the House of Lords in 1849, besides various other official reports.)

That, in 1850, the Legislature passed a measure calculated to afford considerable relief (although, if made a little more stringent, such relief would be more ample and secure), called the Mines Inspection Bill. That her Majesty's late Government, in carrying out the provisions of that measure, limited the number of inspectors first to four, and now to six, for the whole kingdom. That such number is perfectly inadequate to bring that security to the miners which the Legislature so considerately wished to bestow—the district of each being so extensive that several years must elapse before they can severally visit and examine the various pits in such districts.

Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully solicit her Majesty's Government to so improve the Mines Inspection Bill as to add more severe penalties where negligence is brought home to the parties connected with such mines; and, further, to appoint a sufficient number of sub-inspectors, who shall visit the pits at least monthly, and by such examinations prevent those dreadful sacrifices of human life so common and of such frequent recurrence, and by which there are exposed to suffering and privation so many hundreds of widows and orphan children.

ALEXANDER STOBBS, chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Some correspondence has taken place between Mr. John Weale, of High Holborn, and Capt. James, R.E., Prof. Airy and Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, relative to a conference for establishing a uniform system of regulations and instructions between the two countries. Mr. Weale having had the superintendence of the printing of the volume of instructions and forms for taking military observations for the use of the various military stations at home and abroad, compiled and arranged by Capt. James, has suggested a new edition, with a view to meet further requirements. This edition to contain such extensions and improvements as may be deemed necessary, and also to combine the forms and instructions issued by the American Government. Mr. Weale undertakes to pay all expenses, and to supply the copies to the Government and East India Company at a much less cost than the charges which were necessarily made for the limited number printed for special use. Professor Airy alone appears to think it impossible to adopt one uniform code for all countries; he, however, is willing to make one at a conference; and so the matter stands at present, the result, of course, depending on the Board of Ordnance.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held, yesterday, at the office of the company, St. Pancras lane,

JOHN MASTERMAN, jun., Esq., in the chair.

Mr. JOHNSON (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors' report:—

The directors submit to the notice of the shareholders the report of the management of the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1851. From the accounts and balance-sheet laid on the table, it will be seen that—

The "make" has been—		The sales during the year have been—	
Pigs ..... *Tons*	18,503	Pigs ..... *Tons*	7,194
Metal	2,435	Metal	813
Finished bars.....	7,761	Finished bars	8,046
Unfinished bars.....	1,688	Unfinished bars.....	1,803
		Coal	18,397
		Lime	3,604

And the gross profit arising from these sales has been—

Pigs	£4461	11	8
Metal	656	9	7
Bars	4000	6	9
Coal and limestone.....	1981	16	11 — £11,500 4 11
Deducting from this amount, for discount and bankers' charges			4,192 19 6
There remains a balance of gross profit at the works of.....			£ 7,307 5 5
From which deduct—			
Interest on mortgage	£1031	17	8
Ditto on debentures	3479	16	2
Current expenses.....	679	8	1 — 5,191 1 11
Leaving a nett profit of.....			£2,116 3 6
To which being added the balance to the credit of profit and loss, Dec. 1850			2,302 15 7
There remains a balance to the credit of profit and loss of			£4,418 19 1

Three furnaces only have been kept in blast during the past year, which will account for the reduction in *make* as compared with 1850.

Every exertion has been made, both by the manager and by the selling agent, to extend remunerative sales, but there is a limit to the use of the best descriptions of iron at such prices as afford a profit, and common bars and rails have been at so low a figure throughout 1851, as to render their manufacture undesirable. The directors, therefore, feel that they have exercised a wise discretion in not carrying on the works to a greater extent, and thereby accumulating stock. A fourth furnace has, however, been kept ready for blast at any time, and the fifth furnace could be prepared in a short period, to take advantage of any improvement in trade.

The *cost* of the pig-iron has varied very little from that of the former year, although the reduction of *make* has operated against it; and the cost of the bar iron has been less than in the former year, although in that department also there has been some reduction of make.

The accountant auditor reports as follows:—The outlay is stated at the same amount as in the preceding year, for although sundry improvements have been made in different portions of the works, they have all been charged to the current expenditure of the year. A further reduction in the stock of horses has taken place. The number (horses and mules) in 1850 was 145, valued at 350*l.* In the present stock there are 125, valued at 267*l.* 10*s.* The cost of keep averaged in 1850, 34*l.* 10*s.* per horse; in 1851, 34*l.* 6*s.* The three furnaces in blast during the year have averaged a "weekly make" of nearly 120 tons. I have pleasure in adding that the accounts both in London and at the works have been kept with the same accuracy as in previous years.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietary on the state of their affairs; for, although the report was short, he thought it highly favourable, as during a period of much distress and destruction to many, they had been able to pull through the year, leaving a profit of upwards of 2000*l.*, and a total balance of profit and loss of 4400*l.* in their favour. He believed there were many similar proprietaries who would be satisfied to be in a like position; they had certainly not retrograded, they had gone forward, and he had good hopes for the future. As to the present prospects of the iron trade, each must of course form his own opinion; for himself he could not look at the rapidly increasing demand for iron now taking place at home, Canada, India, and in fact every country, without believing that very shortly the consumption must overtake the production. It was highly gratifying to know that their credit was good; that they had that day signed a mortgage deed enabling them to borrow 50,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., and thus effect considerable saving, by paying off the previous loan which had been contracted at 5 per cent., and redeeming the debenture debt.

After some conversation on the subject of a pending negociation for the renewal of their leases from the Earl of Abergavenny, and on the progress and prospects of the works, the report was unanimously received, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors. Messrs. Masterman, Radford, and West, who went out of office by rotation, were severally re-elected; the thanks of the meeting were voted to the inspectors; Mr. Johnson, the manager; and Mr. Booth, the secretary, when the usual compliment was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

Mines of Ireland.

In the Journal for next week will be commenced a series of papers, descriptive of the progress and prospects of mining in Ireland, from personal inspection.

A deputation from the National Patent Law Amendment Association, headed by Alderman Sidney, M.P., waited on the Earl of Derby, at his official residence in Downing-street. After the deputation had been introduced by Ald. Sydney, with a few prefatory remarks, Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E., stated that the Government Bill at present in Parliament was objected to by all parties, on account of its falling very far short of the liberal system of patent law in operation in almost all foreign states, of most of which he could speak from personal experience; he also objected that the bill was defective, inasmuch as the decision on patent law cases was to be left, as under the present law, to ordinary jurymen and lawyers, without their having any reliable practical and scientific assistance. Mr. F. W. Campin, patent agent, remarked upon the clause of the bill requiring every invention to have world-wide novelty; which, as it stood in the bill, would shut out most of the foreign inventors, and would lead to fearful litigation of the most expensive character. Mr. S. Stocker, jun., hydraulic engineer, stated that although it would be an advantage in most cases to obtain a patent for the whole of the United Kingdom, yet there were obviously some instances where the inventor would be satisfied with English protection alone. But that in such case, under the new bill, he would have to pay as large a sum as he who had protection for the whole of the United Kingdom (namely, 200*l.*); whereas, at present, he could get the protection required for 90*l.* And Mr. Stocker urged that all members of the Government connected with the Great Exhibition where pledged to carry a bill, rendering the grant of the patent less expensive and more advantageous to the inventor. Mr. Keene, C.E., recommended to Lord Derby the general superiority of the French patent law, and especially that portion of it giving summary jurisdiction for the repression of infringement of patents. Mr. P. F. Staiger, C.E., stated, that being a foreigner, he was aware that the generality of foreigners would readily bring their inventions here, if patents were cheap enough to be easily accessible to them. Lord Derby and Mr. Henly promised to give these points their consideration, and the deputation, after thanking his lordship, withdrew.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. George Little, the electrical engineer, has made a discovery whereby uninterrupted streams of electricity can be produced from single magnets, which possess all the properties of the voltaic battery—decomposition of water, precipitation of metals from their solutions, the production of constant power in electro-magnets, and also works the chemical printing and double needle telegraph. We have seen some specimens of printing effected by this means, which for distinctness is certainly perfection in its fullest extent. Since M. Pixci, of Paris, introduced the magneto machine, in 1832, many have been the attempts to alter the production of the currents from that of an intermittent to an uninterrupted stream, but hitherto without success.

CONSUMPTION OF COKE ON RAILWAYS.—The increased consumption of coke and consequently of coal, from which it is made, since the introduction of the railway system, is truly remarkable, and still is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the thousands of miles of iron way which gridles the land, the hundreds of locomotives continually roaring and belching forth steam, and the number of passengers and quantity of merchandise daily conveyed hundreds of miles to their destination. From a trade circular recently received, we find that in one house alone in Newcastle-on-Tyne, that of Messrs. Straker and Love, the trade has more than doubled in the past three years; their fortnightly pay bills, wages, &c., amount to upwards of 40,000*l.* per annum, and they pay in railway dues, for carriage of coke, upwards of 60,000*l.* a year. Their make of coke is upwards of 200,000 tons per annum, and they expect to raise from their collieries this year about 500,000 tons of coals. These coals are principally from the Brancepeth and Bitchburn Collieries, in the Auckland district of Durham, are known generally as a productive gas coal, and the coke produced from it is highly appreciated for railway purposes, free from sulphur, and of high evaporative power, leaving no clinker on the fire bars, and the boiler tubes remaining uninjured.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—Three ancient freehold houses in Cornhill were sold at the Auction Mart for 32,000*l.*, equivalent (with reference to site of ground occupied) to 400,000*l.* per acre.

NEW TIN WORKS, LLANELLY.—The works of Messrs. J. S. Tregoning and Co., were put in operation on Thursday, and it is calculated the manufacture will amount to 600 or 700 boxes a week. We understand that the establishment is in every respect most commodious, and well adapted for its purposes; the works were built under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Benford, of Aberavon, while the machinery was manufactured at the establishment of the Messrs. Novill, from drawings by Mr. Octavius Williams, the manager of the new tin works, on whose abilities as an engineer the arrangements reflect much credit.—*Swansea Herald.*

PREVENTION OF WATER PIPES BURSTING BY FROST.

Our correspondent, Mr. Alexander Macpherson, F.R.S.S.A., has contributed a paper to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, descriptive of a self-acting apparatus for the prevention of the bursting of water pipes during frost. It sets out by alluding to the highly injurious consequences resulting from the bursting of water pipes, as, next to fire, there is, perhaps, no more destructive agent in its effects on property than an unexpected deluging overflow of water. The temperature in this country is rarely so low as to exhibit the consequences of a severe frost, nor since 1838-9 has there been any of long duration; but in that year, and others equally severe, water pipes burst all over the country, causing a great extent of damage. In Canada and the northern section of the United States this freezing of the pipe assumes a much more formidable aspect; furnaces are placed in cellars and halls at large annual cost, for the purpose of keeping water from freezing in the pipes. Many attempts have been made to prevent the evil, hitherto without effect; exterior protection of non-conducting materials, pipes of increased strength, building them in walls, &c., which is absurd, as nothing can resist the expansive force of water in freezing. Sometimes the resistance may be sufficient to allow only a regular enlargement of the pipes, which will often burst afterwards by the mere presence of the water. The expansive force of freezing water in a sphere having a cavity of only 1 in. diameter, is equal to 27,000 lbs.; and Major Williams, during experiments at Quebec, not only burst mortars and bombshells, but projected an iron plug, 2½ lbs. in weight, from a shell to a distance of 415 feet, by the power of the expanding water in freezing. The only really practical and safe means of preserving water pipes from bursting with frost, is to adopt the simple precaution of *keeping them empty*; and to do this with simple stop-cocks requires more watchfulness than would be generally given; and as a severe frost often sets in in a single night, the opportunity would be lost. Mr. Macpherson, therefore, conceived the possibility of employing some self-acting apparatus, which on the approach of a low temperature would shut off the water and empty the pipes. Mercury ascending and descending in a tube, and raising and depressing a piston, acting on a lever, to open and shut the valves, was first conceived, but found impracticable; so also was the employment of the expansion of metallic rods, on the principle of the pyrometer; and, after much consideration, the expansive force of water itself, while freezing, was thought to be the best agent to be employed. After many experiments, it was found that a common cylinder was the best form of vessel in which to raise a piston, but that it was necessary to find some material in which water would freeze a few degrees sooner than in a leaden pipe. Copper was selected, as having a superior heat-conducting power of 89 to 18, and its tenacity being ten times that of lead. The following apparatus was then constructed, which fully provides a simple and efficient remedy. The supply pipe from the main source rises from the ground, forming a curve into a double action valve box; this supply pipe is continued into the cistern, which should be above, and a waste pipe carries the extra water off when the supply is stopped. Under the valve box is a copper tube, containing a measured quantity of water, in which works a piston accurately fitted, and passing through a stuffing box, acts upon the valve. A strong air vessel is fitted over the bend of the supply pipe. If frost acts on the small copper tube the water in it will be the first to freeze, expand, and elevate the piston, which pushes up the valve from its seat, and shuts it with great force against the projecting extremity of the ingress supply pipe. The connexion being now open between the continuation pipe to the cistern and the waste pipe, the water contained in them descends into the drain, while the air vessel allows of expansion for the water to freeze in the supply pipe now closed. When the water becomes again liquid the whole pressure is exerted to depress the valve, shut down the piston, and open the supply pipe.

A "CRUSHING SCENE" IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent, writing from San Francisco, says, "I have just returned from a sojourn of three weeks duration in the mining districts about Nevada. The purpose of my trip was for investigations in regard to quartz mining, and my observations induce the belief that it will become an extremely lucrative business. Thus far, in the main, it is successful; and in every case of failure, as far as I examined, the result could be traced to one or other of two causes—viz.: lack of gold in the quartz rock, or lack of knowledge in erecting and operating machinery. It would seem that the first-named cause of failure should never occur. It would seem that sensible men would, at least (before erecting machinery at an expense of thousands of dollars), examine sufficiently to ascertain whether the rock which they intended to crush contains gold. So plain, so obvious a feature of success has, however, in many cases, been overlooked, and quartz crushing machinery has been located on quartz veins containing little if any more gold than does the granite rock of New England. The second cause of failure is often apparent. Men, having neither theoretical nor practical knowledge of machinery, have themselves become at once fully experienced superintendents of mills, fondly hoping and believing that the water or steam-power which they are to apply to their machinery will be as successfully directed in extracting the gold from the rock as was the brass (an unbounded supply of which such men invariably have) in drawing money from the pockets of holders of their stock. Were it not for the danger of the thing, it would be amusing to be present 'at the start' of such a mill. I witnessed one, and desire not to be in close proximity at the starting of another. The mill was in a state of 'entire preparedness,' so said the knowing superintendent. The stamps, weighing about 1000 lbs. each, stood in perfect array, ready to pulverise whatsoever was placed beneath them; the 'shaking tables,' filled with quicksilver, seemed anxiously waiting for the pounders to proceed, ready to catch up and absorb the first particle of gold which might be driven from the quartz rock. The San Francisco and Sacramento stockholders (men of capital) had left their offices and banking-houses in the cities, and had come, by invitation of the superintendent, far up into the mountains to witness this triumph of man, thus curbing and controlling for use the powers of Nature. As I approached the crowd about the mill, the 'super' was eulogising steam-power, asserting its immense superiority over water-power, inasmuch as it was 'so easy to control,' and, under scientific management, gave to machinery a more steady and uniform motion or movement. 'Now, gentlemen,' says he, 'there's a good head of steam, and we'll give a little employment to the stampers and shaking-tables.' The application of this controllable power (the steam) was made, and my first observation was that, not the tables alone, but the whole machinery and mill were shaking. The crank attached to the 'shaking-tables,' which was to give to the quicksilver that 'uniform, easy, oily motion,' sure to absorb every particle of gold, gave a terrible jerk, and sent the quicksilver in shining globules far from the machines; up shot one of those 1000-pound stampers, not 12 inches, as had been calculated, but nearly as many feet, Such a retiring from a 'controllable power' and 'oily movements' I never before witnessed. The 'super' led the van; and up the steep hill side, amid the hissing of steam, the craking of heavy timbers, the snapping of heavy rods and cranks, the terrible crash upon the descent of the ponderous stampers, the stockholders and spectators scampered. 'Super' stopped not till he reached a large platform rock some thousand feet above the mill, which commanded a full and safe view of the 'oily movements' below. By the time the last stockholder had reached this enviable position the work of ruin was complete. The stampers had each been projected into the air to an elevation which insured their 'pulverising' whatever interrupted their descent. The shaking-tables had shaken themselves to atoms, and now, 'if the boilers would not burst,' and 'the fires would go out,' the 'super' thought little more destruction would occur. For a time he gazed intently upon the scene, apparently bewildered, but before I left the company of frightened, enraged, astounded stockholders, 'super,' was gaining his self-possession, and was explaining that no blame could be attributed to him. He had ordered a 20-horse power engine, and they had sent him an engine of some 30 or 40-horse power, and of course the weight of the stampers should have been increased. To impose upon him by sending up here an engine of 30-horse power, with but 18 stampers, weighing only 1000 lbs. each, was an outrage. One thing was clear, they must either give him a new engine of less power, or more and heavier stampers, or never again would hez attempt to put an engine under 'scientific control.' Do you wonder that quart, mining, under such management, should fail to pay? Every mill I visited having a good vein and under good direction, was in successful operation."

AMERICAN WONDERS IN MECHANICAL POWERS.—We are triumphantly told in the American papers that a professor J. S. Gusten, of Trenton, New Jersey, has completely solved the problem of electro-magnetism as a motive power, and that hundreds have flocked to witness the operation of an engine on a large scale, most simple in principle and powerful in action. We are not informed of the results as to the great question of cost, but as it appears he employs a 24 jar battery to do only as much work as would drive a printing press, we should expect it to be pretty considerable. The greatest novelty, however, is an engine, the invention of Capt. Ericson, different from anything yet constructed, and which is destined, on the score of economy, safety, simplicity, and convenience, to SUPERSEDE STEAM—*provided always* that if in practice it works as well and as economically. A monster non-descript vessel is now being constructed in the yards of Messrs. Perine, Patterson, and Stack, above 2000 tons burden, and which can neither be called a ship or a steamer: the whole affair, from keelson to paddles, is like nothing else ever seen; but the inventor, and those connected with him, who are carrying it out on their own responsibility, after several years of experimenting, expect to start it on its trial trip to Liverpool, with as much confidence as if it was merely a regularly constructed steamer. It has all along been endeavoured to keep the whole affair from the public, but is expected to be ready to launch about August next.

RAILROADS IN PORTUGAL.—The commission appointed by the Cortez has sent in its report, from which it appears that if capital could be obtained, in addition to the other resources of the country, mineral products now available might be realised.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending April 17, was 21,812.—Amount of money, £91 3s. 4d.

AUSTRALIA.—DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £50,000, in £1 shares, paid-up.—No further call or liability.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., St. James's-place, New Cross, Chairman.
JAMES LANG, Esq., M.D., Chichester-place, Exeter
P. SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P.
W. G. GARD, Esq. (Devon Great Consolidated Mines), Tavistock
Captain JAMES PEACHEY LANGLEY, Mornington-crescent
JAMES CARTHEW, Esq., Calstock, Cornwall
JOSEPH EDGECOMBE, Esq., Tavistock
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—James Ives, Esq.

OFFICES.—11, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

The extraordinary discoveries of gold in the districts of Bathurst, Brisbem, Moreton Bay, the Hunter, Clarence, and Crookwell Rivers, led to the formation of this Company by a union of interests with the miners of the West of England—so that under their practical experience some of the mineral riches of Australia might be developed.

With a view of affording full scope for the accomplishment of these desirable results, the Company has purchased, under an indisputable title, a Government grant of 797 acres of freehold land, bounded on two sides by the Crookwell River, and in the very centre of the auriferous district of Bathurst, being situate about midway between the town and the lake bearing that name. This part of Australia is known to be auriferous to a great extent—an assertion further strengthened by repeated notices in the Sydney journals, and fully verified by private advices; from which it is ascertained that mining operations are now progressing to a considerable extent in the several districts approaching the locality of the Company's property.

Mr. W. G. GARD (who is now, and has been for the last seven years, in the employ of the Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company, and previous to that period spent several years in Australia) has been appointed General Manager, to select an able staff and the requisite machinery for the objects of the Company, and will repair to Australia so soon as his present engagements will permit. In the interim, however, Capt. James Peachey Langley has been dispatched, per *Gipsey Queen*, to take surveys, report on the land, and forward all preliminary arrangements. The well-known experience, energy, and integrity of Mr. Gard must be a sufficient guarantee that every exertion will be used to render the explorations of the Company beneficial to the shareholders; and the Directors have much pleasure in referring to the nature of the engagement made with that gentleman, inasmuch as it not only evidences the soundness of the Company's proceedings, but is a test of the practicability of its operations, Mr. Gard having consented to the appointment at a moderate salary, combining a reciprocal interest by a per centage on the returns secured for the Company, thus stimulating his enterprise, so as to secure the development of the mineral resources of the district in the most speedy, efficient, and practical manner.

Application for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form to any of the following brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street:—Messrs. Sims and Hill, Stock Exchange, London; George Baker, Esq., Stock Exchange, Liverpool; John Clark, Esq., Southampton; Charles S. Edsall, Esq., Truro, Cornwall; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., sharebrokers, Hull; T. Sandford, Esq., Exeter; Frederick Olding, Esq., sharebroker, Brighton; G. J. Phillips, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall; J. Sims, Esq., Calstock; J. Sergeant, Esq., Linton, Cambridgeshire; J. K. Thomas, Esq., sharebroker, Bristol.—London, April, 1852.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION for SHARES will be RECEIVED after THIS DAY (Saturday). By order of the Committee,
2, Winchester buildings, City, April 20, 1852. T. A. READWIN, Purser.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 100,000 shares.—Deposit 5s. per share.

This Company has secured grants of 15,000 acres of mineralised property in Australia, at the moderate dues of 1-20th, and the valuable services of Mr. Robert Dixon, who was engaged for 15 years in surveying and mapping the colony, and who is prepared to conduct the Company's engineers and agents at once to the auriferous formation.

Scrip certificates of shares will be issued to bearer, so that it will not be imperative upon adventurers to sign any document whatever.

The deposit is purposely made sufficient in amount to prevent the necessity for any further call. Reference is confidently made to the recent advices from Sydney for the unprecedented produce of the gold regions, and to the expectations consequent upon Mr. Hargrave's report to the Government of his exploratory expedition, which in the colony is "rumoured to be too exciting for publication until after the harvest had been secured."

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane; or to Mr. T. A. Readwin, the purser, where also Dixon's revised map of the colony, plans of the estates, and rules and regulations of the Cost-book, may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the deposit of 5s. per share, when called upon to do so; also to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Business or profession.....
Reference.....
Dated this day of 1852.

THE YUBA RIVER ALLUVIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE,

Under the French LAW of Partnership, by which the responsibility of shareholders is expressly limited to the amount of their pecuniary interest in the enterprise.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each.

To be paid up on allotment, and with power to increase the capital, if necessary.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

(With entire control over the operations of the Company.)
J. N. BROWNE, Esq., 13, King's Arms-yard
J. B. ILLIDGE, Esq., Brixton, Surrey
JOHN MASTERMAN, Jun., Esq., 21, Nicholas-lane
GEORGE COPELAND CAPPER, Esq., Leyton, Essex
Captain CLIFFORD HENRY, Duston House, Northampton
JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., 84, Champs Elysées, Paris

GERANT IN PARIS—Monsieur J. B. Bagary.

OFFICES.

LONDON: No. 5, TOKENHOUSE-YARD.—PARIS: No. 79, RUE DE RICHELIEU.

BANKERS.

LONDON: Messrs. Masterman and Co.—PARIS: MM. Pedro Gill and Co.

SECRETARY—W. W. Terrington, Esq.

BROKERS—Messrs. Sheppard and Sons, 28, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Coode, Browne, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

The object of this Company is to turn to profitable use, by the simple process of washing, about 100 acres of auriferous alluvial sands, known by the name of Ousseley's Bar, situate at the mouth of the River Yuba, in Alta California, and about 12 miles from the important town of Marysville.

The river is navigable by steamers to this spot—thus affording every facility for transport to and from the site of this property.

The land is held in perpetuity, under the Sutter title, the validity of which is beyond all doubt, and is exempt from royalty, or dues of any sort whatsoever.

The site of the present adventure has been purchased by the Company for a sum of £40,000, to be paid for in shares. Of the 40,000 shares thus appropriated to the proprietor of the land, 30,000 will be held in the hands of trustees, until the site, the character, and the title shall have been approved, and the Company put into legal possession thereof.

A gentleman, who is now in London, well-acquainted with gold washings in North and South America, has passed upwards of a year in California: he has visited the land in question, and fully confirms all that has been here said of its position, and the quality of the alluvial deposits.

On inspection of the map it will be seen that it forms what is technically called a bar, in a large bend on the east bank of the river. It is composed of a series of regular strata, highly auriferous, and of an average depth of 25 feet.

The yield of "washing," effected under the most disadvantageous circumstances, is estimated at about 2s. per cubic foot, and the cost at about 4d. Taking the superficial area at 100 acres, and the average depth of the auriferous strata to be 25 feet, we get a cubic content so enormous, and a money value so astounding, as to be almost incredible, if it were not capable of mathematical demonstration.

It is unnecessary to insist upon the simplicity of the process of gold washing, and its advantages generally over mining, in lodes of quartz or metallic veins. The gold exported from San Francisco, averaging monthly about six millions of dollars, is almost wholly the produce of alluvial washings, effected in the most primitive manner, by manual labour, and under great disadvantages.

By an intelligent system of labour, such as is applied to the execution of heavy excavations in the earthwork on railways—by the employment of improved machines for the operation of washing—put in motion by small moveable steam engines, this Company proposes not only greatly to increase the quantity that may be produced in any one year, but most materially to diminish the expense of production.

An engine of 10-horse power is capable of driving 75 of these washing machines. Each machine, with two men to attend to it, will do more work than could be effected by 25 men by the process of mere manual labour. The cost of unskilled labour is from 24 to 25 per day; it can be readily obtained where there is the certainty of continuous employment; and the nature of the operations of this Company will enable it to work throughout the whole year.

The machinery and implements required for the purposes of this company will be merely a pumping engine, for the supply of water—one or more portable engines, for driving the washing machines, and the washing apparatus itself. All are easily capable of being transported across the Isthmus to San Francisco, and from thence, by river steamer, to the site of the Company's operations.

Only 25,000 shares will be issued for the present, the funds from that source being considered amply sufficient for the earlier operation of the Company. The remaining 35,000 shares will be issued simultaneously with the 30,000 shares of the proprietors of the land—the preference being offered to the then actual shareholders of the Company.

Power is reserved to extend still further the operations of the Company, in other auriferous sands, if expedient; and to increase the capital to the amount of £250,000 for that purpose, by the issue of additional shares.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the brokers of the company, the solicitors, or at the offices in Tokenhouse yard, until the 28th of April instant.

FORM OF APPLICATION. *London, April*, 1852.

To the Board of Supervision of the Yuba River Alluvial Gold Company,
No. 5, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to appropriate to me shares in the above undertaking, on the terms of your prospectus; and I agree to accept the same, or such less number as may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon as and when required. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....
Profession, trade, or occupation.....
Residence.....
Place of business (if any).....
Name and address of referee.....
Date.....

DEVON UNITED COPPER MINES,—Near LYDFORD.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,

Which limits the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed. The whole amount of capital being paid-up, there will be no further call or responsibility.

Divided into 2048 shares, of £5 each.

CONDUCTOR OF MINING OPERATIONS—Capt. James Carpenter, Anderton, Tavistock.

AN AMALGAMATION of the SETTS formerly known as WHEAL BROADRIDGE and WOODMAN'S WELL, the property of the Duke of Bedford, having BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, a COMPANY has been FORMED to WORK this valuable PROPERTY, and erect the necessary machinery.

A few shares only remain to be disposed of, applications for which may be made to the secretary, R. Baxted, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, where the reports of the several eminent mining engineers (E. Hopkins, J. Lean, and others) may be seen, and where prospectuses, containing the names of the Committee of Management, can be obtained.

COPPER BOTTOM MINE,—Near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—In 20,000 shares, at £1 each, of which upwards of 10,000 are already taken.

No further call will be made, nor liability incurred; and as the mine is conducted on the "COST-BOOK" Principle, the shareholders will not be required to sign any deed.

COMMITTEE.

Sir THOS. TANCRED, Bart., Cirencester
WM. COOK, Esq., Clapham Rise
WM. WHITE, Esq., Stockwell
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., Austinfriars
J. G. MARZETTI, Esq., Vine-st., Minories
JOHN S. BICKFORD, Esq., Camborne
THOS. DAVEY, Esq., Camborne
JOHN PETHERICK, Esq., Camborne
JOHN RULE, Esq., Camborne
JOSIAH PAULL, Esq., Roskear
WILLIAM CARNE, Esq., Falmouth
E. H. ROBERTS, Esq., Exeter

SOLICITOR—W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.

BANKERS—London Joint-Stock Bank.

BROKERS—Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., 22, Tokenhouse-yard.

PURSER—James Paull, Esq., Camborne.

MANAGER IN LONDON—Thomas Hacket, Esq., 26, Birchin-lane.

This mine, celebrated for an extraordinary and very valuable discovery of copper ore some years since near the surface, is situated in the parishes of Crowan and Gwinear, near Camborne, in the county of Cornwall, and is held under lease from Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, Esq., of Clowance, for 21 years, from the 3d of June, 1845, at the moderate dues of 1 18th.

The sett, which is about a mile square, contains seven copper lodes and one tin lode; the chief copper lodes are parallel to, and within a short distance of, Wheal Abraham, Wheal Crenver, Wheal Treasury, and Binner Downs Mine—the two former alone, in 14 years, returned upwards of £500,000.

The stratum is soft killas, interspersed with cross-courses, very favourable for working; a fine gossan is found on the backs of the several lodes, indicative of large deposits of ore The mine is now in operation, and the delays attendant in putting new mines to work do not apply to this undertaking.

The erections consist of a nearly new 70-inch cylinder engine, with pitwork, rods, pumps, &c., complete, together with houses, offices, blacksmith's shop, dressing floors, and other necessary working apparatus and stores.

Shafts have been sunk, levels driven, and a considerable quantity of copper ore has been raised in the present working—much ground has been explored, and experience has been gained, which clearly indicates, in the opinion of practical mining authorities, the proper course in which the future operations should be directed.

Under competent advice, it is determined to direct every effort to the western part of the sett, now ascertained to hold out the best promise of the speediest success; that this may be done with a vigour commensurate with the results anticipated, and to enable all the stores to be bought, and operations to be carried on with the greatest economy, it has become desirable to increase the capital to an adequate additional extent, by forming the mine into a public company, instead of continuing it as a private adventure.

The outlay by the present adventurers in engine, machinery, buildings, stores, labour, &c., is £10,000. This amount of interest they will retain, and purpose to raise a new capital of £10,000 by the issue of 10,000 shares, at £1 each (a part of which is secured), being a sum equal to that already expended by themselves.

As the great expenses inseparable from the commencement of mining operations have already been incurred and paid, the whole of the funds now raised will be entirely applied to the future ordinary working expenses: the in-coming adventurers are thus placed *on a par*, as to cost, with the present adventurers—with the advantages to the former of embarking in a mine in full operation, with all needful machinery erected, with the most important insight and experience obtained, by the exploratory works which have been persevered in, and with good prospects of remunerative returns at such an early period, as will leave a portion of the capital in hand as a reserve fund.

The circumstance of the present adventurers by this proposition, not seeking to sell any part of their interest, but merely to introduce capital equal to their own, testifies to their belief that this mine, by adequate and judicious working, will prove a successful speculation. The latest reports show that the mine has been for some time past, and is still, improving.

Reports may be seen at the office of the manager, from Captain J. Craze, Captain Peter Floyd, of Tincroft Mine, &c.

The number of shares remaining to be disposed of being limited, the list will not remain open after the 5th May.

In the meantime, applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the brokers, Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., 22, Tokenhouse-yard; to the manager, 26, Birchin-lane; to Messrs. May and Bidwell, 9, Bedford Circus, Exeter; and to the purser, at Camborne.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Copper Bottom Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the same (or any less number you may allot me), and to pay the sum of £1 on each share, at the time specified in your letter of allotment.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....
Date.....

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE (COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD)

Situated in the parish of ST. HILARY, in the county of CORNWALL.

Divided into 1024 shares, at £2 per share.

CONDUCTED STRICTLY ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,

Which, among other privileges, exempts the adventurers from the operations of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, limits all *individual* responsibility, and allows a shareholder to withdraw from the undertaking at a day's notice, and claim the value of his proportion of the assets of the Company.

CONDUCTOR OF MINING OPERATIONS—Mr. W. Fitze.

TREASURER AND PURSER—Captain Crozier, of Torrington Park, and Lloyd's.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK LEITH, Walmer Abbey, and 7, Furnival's Inn
JAMES THOMPSON, 52, Cornhill
MALTMAN SHAW, 113, Fenchurch-street
J. W. M. FITZE, of Barrington Lodge, Cornwall, and Old-street, London

OFFICE,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

This mine is situated in two estates called Trevabyn and Tregurtha Downs, in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, and comprises the beautiful metalliferous valley running west of Goldsitthey. The sett is very extensive, nearly half a mile on the course of the lodes or veins of copper, and held for 21 years, on easy terms, at 1-16th dues, and is in the immediate vicinity of Wheal Prosper, Tregurtha Downs Mine, Gwallon, Wheal Friendship, Halamanning, the Marazion Mines, Wheal Darlington, Wheal Bolton, and other old mines, that have yielded many thousand pounds profit to the shareholders; and the indications, in a mineral point of view, are equal in this sett to the most productive mines in Cornwall.

In order to satisfy the present proprietors as to the real prospects of this mine, and for their guidance in the future working, Evan Hopkins, Esq., the eminent engineer, of 13, Austinfriars, London, and other practical miners, have inspected the mine, and the following is an extract from his report:—

REPORT OF EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., F.G.S., &c.

I like the situation of this sett, but more especially in the valley. It well deserves a small outlay for preliminary examination, such as costeaning, and mark the position of all the lodes, cross-courses, elvan-courses, in a map showing the boundary. I would recommend the parties holding possession of this sett to attend to this, inasmuch as I think it contains a valuable deposit of ore at a moderate depth. A few more particulars respecting old workings are necessary, before we can judge what will be the probable cost for drainage.—June 27, 1851. EVAN HOPKINS.

Mr. Evan Hopkins's suggestions having been acted on, relative to the preliminary examination, some fine lodes have been opened at a shallow depth, and rich stones of copper produced. An adit has been driven some distance and two shafts sunk; during these operations a north and south lode was discovered, and some very rich stones of silver-lead raised; this discovery greatly enhances the value of this sett, for, in the adjoining ground, this same north and south lode produced upwards of £10,000 worth of silver-lead, and we have every reason to expect similar success.

The present proprietors have determined to erect the necessary machinery and fully develope the riches of this mine; and to raise the necessary capital have divided the mine into 1024 shares—the greatest confidence being warranted by the present discovery.

The Cost-book is now open, and may be seen, with specimens of ore, and every information obtained at the office of the Company, where application for shares must be made, directed to the purser.

PENLLYNE COURT LEAD MINES, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

In 5000 shares—Deposit, 10s. per share.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,

Under which liability is avoided, beyond the subscription paid.

These mines are situated at Penllyne Court, near Cowbridge, and are held under lease from William Salmon, Esq., at 1-15th dues. Mining was here carried on about 80 years since, and the property presents unmistakeable traces of most extensive workings, and of ore having not only been dressed, but smelted on the spot. The inference from these indications is positively confirmed by the ancient records of Cowbridge, which show that the borough derived a considerable revenue from the tolls levied on the lead carried through it from these mines; and the PRESENT value of the property is fully reported on by Captain Matthew Francis, one of the most eminent lead mining engineers of the day.

As regards the value of the ore formerly raised, the promoters are in possession of an assay, made and certified by Francis Pages, of Goldsmith's Hall, London, dated July 23, 1763, and which, with specimens of the ore, may be seen at the office.

The imperfect power of machinery in use, however, at that period, rendered it difficult to explore the mine and keep out the water at a greater depth than about 12 fathoms, and the workings were consequently abandoned, although the report of Capt. Matthew Francis fully proves the extent and character of the lodes, and expresses a confident belief that, by re-opening the mine, a most valuable property will soon be developed.

The regulations on which the Company is established, with all reports on the mine, are fully set out in the prospectus, and may be had of Capt. M. Francis, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi; Mr. J. B. Balcombe, 19, Royal Exchange; Charles Low, Esq., Penclandd, near Swansea, to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK,—on the Scottish System (incorporated by Charter),—besides the transaction of all ordinary BANKING BUSINESS, GRANTS CASH CREDITS, and ALLOWS THREE PER CENT. per annum on SUMS of any amount DEPOSITED for SIX MONTHS.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

London: HEAD OFFICE,—16, Tokenhouse-yard; BRANCHES,—429, Strand, 77, Bridge-street, Lambeth, and 97, Goswell-road, Islington.

IRONSTONE TO BE LET.—All that valuable FIELD of IRONSTONE at STAITHES, near WHITBY, in YORKSHIRE, comprising a BAND of IRONSTONE, from 10 to 15 feet in thickness, which may be worked in open quarry for a mile in extent. Also SEVERAL other BANDS, from 2 to 3 feet in thickness.

This ironstone is of the same quality as that of the celebrated Eston Quarries, near Middlesbro', in Cleveland, where about 1000 tons of ore per day are raised, although the quarries have been opened little more than 18 months ago.

Every facility will be given by the owner for working and calcining the ores, and as there is ready shipment for them, a large capital will not be required.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. John Kerr, Lyth Hall Office, near Whitby; to Mr. C. L. Bradley, land valuer, Richmond, Yorkshire; or to Mr. John Buchannan, solicitor, Whitby. 61

BARBICAN FOUNDRY, PLYMOUTH,—TO BE LET, with DWELLING-HOUSE, &c.; the STEAM-ENGINE, PLANT, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &c., will BE LET with the FOUNDRY, or may be TAKEN at a VALUATION.

Apply to Mr. Bayly, solicitor, Plymouth. 62

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, ENGINEERS, VIEWERS, AND OTHERS.—ELOIN'S IMPROVED MINERS' SAFETY LAMP.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, BRADFORD-STREET, BIRMINGHAM, are now ready to SUPPLY, to any extent, a real SAFETY LAMP, on the PRINCIPLE adopted by M. ELOIN, of Belgium, to which they have applied a Burner, on the plan of the Solar Lamp, surrounded with a thick glass cylinder, which secures a light equal to at least five or six of the ordinary "Davy" lamps. Just sufficient air is admitted immediately below the flame, securing perfect combustion of the oil, preventing the formation of smoke or soot, establishing a continuous upward current; and, under all circumstances, rendering it perfectly safe, and far more advantageous to the collier than candles.

PRICE 10s. EACH. 63

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street. 64

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORT-HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane. 65

SEARELL'S PATENT MACHINE FOR SAWING AND CUTTING SLATE, WOOD, &c.—The PATENTEE is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the use of this important INVENTION (briefly noticed in another column), and which will be fully described in the *Mining Journal*, and in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in the course of a few weeks.—For terms and further particulars apply to Mr. Owen Thomas, Union Iron-Works, Carnarvon. 66

WILSON'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, &c.—The attention of Directors, Agents, and others connected with the MINING INTEREST, is respectfully called to WILSON'S PATENT FLAT and ROUND WIRE ROPES, which are more simple in construction, and far superior in elasticity, strength, and durability, than any other description yet manufactured.

Reference may be obtained from parties who have long employed them, and prices obtained, on application to Mr. J. B. Wilson, Haydock Rope Works, Warrington, Lancashire.

*** From the result of the trial, Newall *v.* Wilson, which is noticed in a leading article in the *Mining Journal* of the 3d inst., it will be seen parties now run no risk in giving orders for Mr. Wilson's wire rope. 67

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 68

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchaman-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London. 69

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,

SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 70

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town. 71

LOANS ON DEBENTURE—BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS of the BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS on the DEBENTURES of the said Company, for terms of three or five years, in sums of not less than £100 each, and at interest not exceeding Five per Cent. per annum.

For further information apply to the Secretary. By order,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Central Station, Royal Exchange, London, April 16, 1852. 72

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY— MAINTENANCE OF PERMANENT WAY.

The DIRECTORS of the SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the MAINTENANCE of the whole of the PERMANENT WAY and WORKS on the MAIN LINE and BRANCHES.

A copy of the specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Chester Station, on and after the 1st day of May next.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the Secretary on or before the 15th day of May.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. DARKIN, Secretary. 73

Just published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London,

THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.

The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements.

By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines.

Price, 12s. 6d.—To be had of the publishers; of the Author, St. Mary's place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 74

GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and all engaged in CHEMICAL or METALLURGICAL PURSUITS, SUPPLIED with EVERY REQUISITE for the ASSAY and ANALYSIS of ORES, MINERALS, &c., including Balances of the most accurate workmanship, turning with 1-1000th of a grain; larger ditto, for carrying several pounds, and showing 1-100th of a grain; also commoner kinds, on moderate terms. Crucibles of every description; Muffles, Cupels, Parting Glasses and Beakers, Evaporating Dishes, Portable Furnaces, Fluxes, and pure Tests.

*** Orders to any extent can be promptly executed.

GEORGE SIMPSON,

OPERATIVE AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

Nos. 1 *and* 2, *KENNINGTON-ROAD* (corner of Newington-crescent), *LONDON.* 75

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 76

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The *bonâ fide* ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing mines of Cornwall and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been already made, and the works sufficiently advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms. JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.,

Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street,—Established 1839. 77

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month. 78

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of Sept. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of May, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th of May, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d of May, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced).

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE, No. 5, Broad-street-buildings, London, April 23, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Office, as above, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, when one Director will be elected, in the place of Edward Hurry, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly.

Mr. William Champion Jones having been elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late John Schneider, Esq., the confirmation of the said election will be submitted to the shareholders at this meeting.—The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. ALFRED GODFREY, Secretary. 79

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from GENTLEMEN who may be desirous of PROCEEDING to NEW GRANADA in the capacity of AGENT and SURVEYOR to this COMPANY. A thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, and of practical mining, is indispensable. The applications, accompanied by testimonials, must be sent to the Secretary on or before Wednesday, the 28th inst. By order of the board,

17, Bucklersbury, London, April 21, 1852. GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec. 80

BICTON CONSOLS.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Adventurers in the Bicton Consols Mine, situate in the parish of St. Ive, in the county of Cornwall, will be HELD at No. 28, Threadneedle-street, London, on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1852, to receive a statement of the accounts, a report of the state and prospects of the undertaking, to appoint a committee of management, a purser, a secretary, and on other business. 81

BOTTLE HILL MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD on Monday, the 3d of May next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the office of the mine, No. 3, Walbrook buildings, for the purpose of receiving a report on the mine—for considering the proposed plan of future working—and on other business. By order of the Directors, G. REEVE, Purser. 82

BOTTLE HILL MINING COMPANY.—All PARTIES having CLAIMS on this COMPANY will oblige by FORWARDING their ACCOUNTS to No. 7, Athenæum terrace, Plymouth, for examination, on or before Saturday, the 24th inst., in order that the amounts due may be paid.

April 19, 1852. J. ELLIOTT SQUARE, Purser, &c. 83

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—In pursuance of a REQUISITION, signed by adventurers representing 6798 shares, suggesting the desirableness of raising additional capital for prosecuting, with the utmost advantage and facility, the important discoveries recently made,—A SPECIAL MEETING, to consider the subject, and for other purposes, will be HELD at the London Tavern on Monday, the 3d of May next, at Twelve o'clock punctually.

Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, 23d April, 1852. 84

UNION TIN MINING COMPANY.—The Committee beg to express their regret in not having the power to meet the demands of the numerous and respectable class of applicants for shares in this Company, and hope this announcement will be deemed sufficient reason for their not being able to grant shares as required. By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Secretary.

N.B.—The certificates are now ready, and may be had in exchange for receipts on application at the office, 26, Austinfriars.—April 23, 1852. 85

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 13th April,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair,

Mr. P. Watson read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and Mr. Stainsby the report of the Directors, also that of Mr. P. N. Johnson and Capt. Floyd, when it was resolved,—

That the reports and accounts now submitted be received, adopted, and entered in the Company's minute-book.

That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and hereby given, to Captain Floyd and the other agents, for their able and energetic local management of the mines.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors, for their judicious, careful, and successful management of the Company's property, as shown in the present prospects of this mine. 86

WEST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—At a MEETING of adventurers in this undertaking, held at Gregory's Hotel, Cheapside, April 22, RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq., in the chair,

PRESENT:—Messrs. R. Hallet, R. W. Dare, T. Fuller, J. G. Lynch, W. Gregory, W. Newton, A. Meiningen, C. M'Lean; C. B. Wilson, Esq., and Rev. J. France,

It was resolved,—

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as the Committee of Management—viz.: R. W. Dare, T. Fuller, J. G. Lynch, W. Newton, J. R. Pearse, and Rev. J. France.

That Mr. Gregory be appointed Secretary, and that the offices of the Company be at No. 59, Cheapside.

That J. Phillips, Esq., of Tavistock, be requested to act as Purser to the Company.

That Captain Prout be confirmed in his situation as Captain of the Mine.

That W. Newton, Esq., be appointed Local Superintendent.

That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a code of Rules for the government of the mine. 87

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. —The Committee of Management beg to announce to the HOLDERS of SHARES in their Enterprise, that they have made the FOLLOWING PROGRESS:—

On the 17th March one of their members, Mr. E. P. Colquhoun, departed from Plymouth in the *Asiatic*, accompanied by Mr. C. T. Hodgson, an experienced assay master and analytical chemist, for the purpose of making all necessary preparations for the reception and location of a well-selected gang of 56 miners, artificers, and labourers, who sailed on the same day, per *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, under the lead of Capt. R. Rickard, an experienced manager and mining agent. By the same ship has been forwarded a complete supply of mining implements, crushers, and washers, applicable to either animal or water power.

The Committee has further to announce, that, on the 16th inst., another member of their body, Mr. E. B. Davis, departed by the ship *Tartar*, with full powers to act as Commissioner in Australia for the protection of the interests of the English shareholders a the local board. Thus, by the return of the first steam-packet, about to depart on the 1st June next, advices may be expected of the staff being in full operation upon advantageous localities, and very probably of some returns in either gold dust or rich gold quartz.—No precaution has been omitted to prevent interruptions or disappointment in the fullest development of this enterprise. By order of the Committee,

Company's Office, 26, Moorgate-street, April 17, 1852. H. A. DRAKE, Sec. 88

SACRAMENTO GOLD AND QUICKSILVER MINING, CRUSHING, GOLD DREDGING, SMELTING, AND REFINING COMPANY.

OFFICES,—No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY.

NOTICE.—The SCRIP of this Company will be ready for ISSUE at the Offices, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th inst. By order of the Board,

G. DAVIS, Secretary. 89

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—Admitting on equal terms persons of every class and degree to all its benefits and advantages. Capital, £250,000.

CHAIRMAN—Major HENRY STONES, LL.B.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.

With upwards of 1400 shareholders.

There are two important clauses in the Deed of Settlement, by which the Directors have power to appropriate one-tenth of the entire profits of the Company:—

1. For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2. For the relief of aged and distressed original proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 5 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.

All policies indisputable and free of stamp duty.

Rates of premium extremely moderate.

No extra charge for going to, or residing at (in time of peace), Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies.

Medical men, in all cases, remunerated for their reports.

Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Annual premium for assuring £100—namely:

Age—20	£1 10 9	Age—40	£2 13
30	1 19 6	50	3 16

Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the offices of the Company, or of any of their agents.—Applications for agencies requested.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.

OFFICES,—No. 76, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. 90

RIDER'S HOTEL, No. 46, SALISBURY-SQUARE, *FLEET-STREET, LONDON.*

CENTRICAL—AIRY—QUIET—MODERATE.

*** The *Mining Journal* taken in and filed. 91

GLENAULIN AND CARIVILLEEN MINING COMPANY, OF IRELAND.—(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.)

In 24,000 shares, of 10s. per share, and no further calls or liability.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BOYLE, Esq. | W. C. SHAND, Esq.
Rev. GEORGE BULL. | R. D. TENNENT, Esq.

BANKERS.

LONDON: Sir John W. Lubbock & Co.—IRELAND: Provincial Bank of Ireland.

BROKERS—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, Royal Exchange.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton.

MANAGER OF THE MINES—Capt. W. Thomas, of the Kenmare Mines.

The mining setts forming the property of the above company consist of the following mineral estates in the parish of Kilcrohane, in the county of Cork, held under lease for the term of thirty-two years, at the moderate dues or royalties of one-eighteenth, consisting of the townlands of Glenaulin and Carivilleen, comprising a surface area of one mile on the run of the lodes by one mile in breadth; the southern boundary being the ridge of the Kilcrohane Mountains, and are situated on the south shore of Bantry Bay, opposite the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and in similar strata. They are also parallel with the Kenmare Mines, which are being advantageously worked by the West of Ireland Mining Company, under the superintendence of Capt. William Thomas.

Eight lodes, with a large sparry cross course, have been discovered in Glenaulin, from which ore of high produce has been raised. The lodes are regular in their course, and of masterly character; and in addition to the copper ore lodes opened in these mines, is an immense deposit of carbonate of manganese, an article extensively used in this country for bleaching and other purposes, of which thousands of tons—in fact, an unlimited supply—can be raised and shipped at 10s. per ton, the average price of this commodity being 3*l.*; this would, therefore, of itself produce a revenue of no ordinary kind to the shareholders. From the gradual rise of the mountains to an elevation of upwards of 1000 ft., workings to the depth of 100 fathoms may be carried on without the aid of machinery; while, from the favourable situation of the mines, land carriage will be saved, as vessels of any tonnage may take in or discharge cargoes close to the dressing-floors.

The mines are in active working, and arrangements have been made with the proprietors for the purchase of the setts, with the ore at surface and in course of raising, on very moderate terms; the expenses to commence from the formation of the company.

As a considerable portion of these shares are already privately engaged, no application can be attended to after Tuesday next, the 27th inst.—Application for shares to be made to Messrs. R and J. Sutton, stockbrokers, Royal Exchange. 92

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having during the last year established a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that *carbonate* of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *flatting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852. 93

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, from the VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY of BELGIUM.—This PAINT is superior in every respect to white lead; it is unequalled in whiteness, and grows very hard after it is applied, and is, therefore, for interior work, susceptible of a high polish. Besides, it is entirely free from all poisonous influences, is unaffected by sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or any gases, and preserves its original colour, which white lead does not.

WHITE ZINC PAINT causes none of the ravages invariably committed by white lead upon the human frame; neither painters' cholic, nor paralysis, &c., &c., to which dangerous complaints the workmen and manufacturers who use it are subject, and to which persons who inhabit newly-painted apartments are also liable. Since its introduction into the United Kingdom by the patentees, the Admiralty and the most eminent professional men have given it their preference over any other paint. The public is cautioned, that if white zinc paint is adulterated, it becomes a very inferior paint, instead of a first-rate one, and peels or washes off on outside work.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY imports largely, from its works in Belgium, white oxide of zinc in a dry powder; and the casks bearing their mark, V.M., are only to be considered as genuine, and may be obtained, for grinding in oil, at any of their agents residing in the following towns:—London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Jersey.

The same oxides ground "pure" to a white zinc paint, may be also obtained from the company's agents of the above-mentioned localities, as likewise from their grinding agents, Messrs. C. Devaux and Co., 62, King William-street, City, London; and Messrs. Robert Anderson and Co., Timber Bush, Leith, Scotland.

PURE WHITE ZINC PAINT may also be purchased from Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., Hull.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. H. F. Schmoll, general agent for the United Kingdom, at the company's offices, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster-bridge, London. 94

DAMP WALLS.—NEW PATENT PAINT, as applied on the THAMES TUNNEL, guaranteed effective and permanent inside or out, in quantities to finish 20 square yards, for 10s.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for the fronts of houses, for beauty pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. In casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwts., at 8s., 15s., and 21s. each.

PATENT MINERAL ZINC PAINTS, invaluable for cheapness, beauty, and permanence, ready for use. White Stone and Lead, 5s.; Greens and Blues, 6s. per gallon.

BLACK MINERAL PAINT, very permanent, half the usual price; only 2s. per gallon.

NEW PATENT COLOUR for inside work, may be applied on wood, stucco, cement, or over oil paint. No smell, and will dry in an hour. In casks of 1 cwt., at 14s.

G. BELL & CO., Steam Mills, 2, WELLINGTON-STREET, GOSWELL STREET. 95

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor. 96

MR. J. LEE, *ENGINEER,*

MILL-LANE IRON-WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, Manufacturer of Portable and Fixed ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards, also SAW MILLS, &c.

The annexed engine is made of the best material throughout; the boiler is made and proved up to 150 lbs. pressure before being attached to the engine, and it having so much heating surface, steam is generated with very little fuel. It has everything that is required to make it perfect for portability and convenience. The following are the prices:—

5-horse	£100
6-horse	110
7-horse	120

J. LEE is also prepared to get out iron-work for Railway Carriages, &c., or to take contracts for any work of that description. 97

MEDICAL ADVICE on the SECRET INFIRMITIES of YOUTH and MATURITY, with 50 coloured engravings on steel.—Just published, and may be had in French or English, in a sealed envelope, 2s. 6d., or post free, from the author, for 42 stamps,

SELF-PRESERVATION; a Medical Treatise on the Physiology of Marriage; and on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity, that are usually acquired at an early period of life, which debilitate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of Manhood; with Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, whether arising from these causes, close study, or the influence of tropical climates; local and constitutional weakness, syphilis, stricture, and all diseases and derangement resulting from indiscretion. With 50 coloured engravings, illustrating the Anatomy Physiology, and Diseases of the reproductive Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habit, excesses, and infection. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London. Dr. La'Mert having taken the highest medical honours, is one of the few legally qualified practitioners, who have exclusively, and for many years, devoted their studies to the treatment of these complaints.

Sold by J. Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Starie, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Mann, 39, Cornhill; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; or free by post for 42 stamps from the author's residence, who may be personally consulted on these disorders, or by letter daily from Ten till Two and from Six till Eight. 98

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	18½	18	£ 3 6 0 to Mar.1852	£0 12 0 March
1248	Ailt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	7½	7	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	3	3½		10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10		9 6 to Jan. 1852	0 4 to Jan.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	5½	6	3 5 6 to Feb.	0 2 6 to Feb.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	3		0 2 6 to Nov.1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100		750 0 to May, 1849	—
300	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	91½	120	120	226 5 to Feb. 1852 1851	3 15 to Feb.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	12	13 14	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	4		6 0 to Sept., 1847	1 0 to Sept.
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2½	3½		0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70		208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 to Mar.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	6½	7½	— —	—
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	102¼	102¼ 105	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	170		5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	300	300	262 10 to Mar. 1852	7 0 to March
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6½		35 0 to 1850	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	282	20		855 14 to 1847	—
3560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	6½		— —	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	80		233 0 to 1843	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	150		242 10	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	330		2245 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 to March
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9		10 per ct. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		— —	—
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1½	3½		45 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150		440 0 ,,	—
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200		353 6 8 Jan., 1851	—
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4	4½ 4¾	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200		127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	4		0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	16		25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7½		3 0 to 1847.	3 0 to 1847.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	4		0 5 to Sept.1851	0 5 in Sept,
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	14	13	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	100	95 100	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	680		670 0 to 1st April	15 0 to April
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10		1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July
9000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	6¾	6¾ 7	0 8 0 to Apr. 1852	0 4 0 to April
9000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	6¾	7¾	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p.ct. p. annum
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	180	165	235 0 to 1st March 1852	5 0 to March
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	7		1 1 to 5th April	—
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	14		20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 16 to Mar.
160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 to June 1851	0 10 to 4th Ju
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240		75 0 to Mar.5,1852	15 0 to March
1560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20¾	22½		18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	110	110	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	150	150 155	39 0 to April 1852	3 0 to April
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	130		115 15 to Mar. 1852	3 0 0 to Mar.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	9½		4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 0 to Mar.
1924	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	8½	8¾ 9½	0 17 6 toApr.1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	125		864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	16	10		11 10 —	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4½	4	2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	10½	10½	5 17 6 Sept. 1850	0 10 6 to Sept.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¼	3		14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1¾	2½ 3	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 to 1848	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	6	15		402 10 to 5th April	—
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	205		269 15 to Mar. 1852	8 10 to March
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	120		10 0 to Feb.	5 0 to Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	75		2 10 to Sept.1851	2 10 to Sept.
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	7¾	6¾		2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	117½	118 120	173 5 to Feb. 1852	4 0 to Feb.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	50	51 52½	8 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to Feb.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	430		290 0 to 3d April	15 0 to 3d Apr
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	9¼		5 0 —	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	650	650	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20		— —	—
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31		0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125		2339 10 to Feb.1852	8 0 to Feb.
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	5¼	5 8	1 0 to July,1851	0 5 to July
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	37		12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	140		193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	42	43 44	21 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250		120 0 —	—
240	Wheal Reath (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	80		34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	185		209 10 to Apr., 1852	4 0 to April
530	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8¾	45		26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 to May
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9¾	24	24	7 15 to March	0 10 to March
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29¾		348 per cent.March1852	25 p. ct. March

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.		Last Paid.
5000	Alcen Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	1½	1½ 2	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	31½	35½	5l 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2l. to Jan.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	4¾		3 18 0 to Oct., 1851	5s. to Oct., 1851
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	10¾		6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	1l. to Dec., 1851
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6½	6½	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	28¾	28¾	15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	1l. 10s. to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	2¾	2¾	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
1024	Balleswidden United (tin), Sanceed	3½	1	
568	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6½	1	
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4½	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	4	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	6¼	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10½	3½	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3½	6	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	16	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	5	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1½	2½	
4000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	¼	¼	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1½	¼	
2390	Bryn-Arlan (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1½	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Gwinear	1	1½	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4l 2s	1½	
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	4½	4	
1086	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4½	7	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	
3000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	1	10	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	5½	5¾	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnat	10	10	10
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4	3½
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	10	7	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont	8¾	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsn (copper), Camborne	23½	19	
2000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	4	3½	3½
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2½	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	4	
3200	Dafnlwe (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	5	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3½	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
3923	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2½	¼	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	6½	6½	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	10¼	12	
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2½	5½	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	15	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	85	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	5	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	1	¼	¼
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8½	8	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1¾	¼	1 1½ 1¼
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1½	2½	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	10½	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3½	3½	
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2½	—	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	6¾	3½	
256	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	2¾	1	
12000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2¾	2¾
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4¾	5	5 5½
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	49	12	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88½	20	
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18¾	—	
4025	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2½	2¾	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	13	11¾	11¾
120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2l 2s	2¾	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1½	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7l 15d	2	1¾ 2
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal, copper	52½	62½	62½
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8¾	3¾	
6000	Higuston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2¾	4¾	5
373	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	14	4	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	¼	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3¾	4	
1748	Lamhercoe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	8	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	14½	14½
12000	Llwynmelees (lead), Cardiganshire	23s	¼	
2000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1¼	
9000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	1¼	1½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	3½		3 3½

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor, Devon	9	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	9½	10	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin) Breage	5½	5	5
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4¾	4	
247	Wheal Stanley (tin)	1½	1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2¾	1	
1000	Wheal Treasury (copper and tin)	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10½	8½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	1¾	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18¾	
136	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	48	11¾	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	6	7¾	6¾ 9
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	5¾	5¾	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7¾	8	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1	¾	¾
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	3¾	¾
2048	Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beerferris	¼	1	¾ 1
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	1¾	3	6

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
6000	Bolenowe	2¾	4	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	4¾	4¾	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	¾	¾	
1024	Carephilly and Carfnnon, South Wales	3	—	
4597	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1¾	¾	
1248	Charistow (lead), near Exeter	1¾	6¾	
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	3¾	2¾	3¾ 4
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¾	2¾	3¾ 3¾
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	¾	2	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	32	8	
6000	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper)	3	4¾	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2¾	2¾	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.	1¾	1	
5000	East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright	2s	1	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1¾	2¾	2¾ ¾ ¾
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3¾	2¾	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2¾	
6000	East Kitt Hill (copper) Cornwall	1	1¾	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	14	
1008	East Trescoll	¾	3¾	4
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	¾	1	2
1000	East Wheal Reeth, St. Ives	2¾	1¾	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1¾	3¾	3¾ 3¾
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1¾	2¾
512	Great Rough Tor (copper), Cornwall	34	15	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	10¾	8	
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin and cop.), Lanivet	1	1	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	4¾	11	10 9¾
2 3000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1¾	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3¾	3¾	3¾ 4
6000	Leeds Town (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5¾	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	¾	¾	¾
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	2¾	2l	
256	North Fowey Consols (copper), Tyward.	4¾	7	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	4¾	4	4¾ 5
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1	1¾	1¾ 2¾
406	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	2	2¾	
1020	Penralt (lead)	1	2¾	
1024	Sourton Consols	2¾	3¾	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10¾	6	
974	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5¾	6	
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	37¾	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2¾	1¾ 1¾
4000	South Wheal Russell	¾	¾	1 1¾
2500	St. Agnes Beacon (tin and copper)	2l	4	3¾ 4¾
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1¾	2	1¾ 1¾
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	2¾	5	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4¾	2¾	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	1¾	1¾
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	14	7	
15000	Ty-Mawr (slate) Llanibyfni	1	1¾	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	14	16	
12000	Union (tin) Roche and Luxillion	¾	¾	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39s 6d	3¾	
5000	West Callington, copper	1	¾	
5000	West Camborne (copper and tin)	2	4¾	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5¾	70	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	7¾	8	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	22s	¾	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1¾	1¾	1¾ 1¾
2000	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	2	2	
2048	West Wheal Robins	4s.	6s. 6d.	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	¾	¾	
2048	West Wheal Rose, lead	2	2¾	
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
1024	Weston (lead), Shropshire	1¾	4¾	3¾ 4
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1¾	4¾	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	4	4	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	3	5	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	30	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3	7¾	9¾ 10¾
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¼	16s	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	2¾	8	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	¾	1¾	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	5¾	3	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	4¾	3¾	4 4¾
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	4¾	3¾	4¾ 4¾
512	Wheal Mary (tin), St. Just	¾	5	
3000	Wheal Peru (silver-lead), Cornwall	3	3¾	
2048	Wheal Robins	1¾	1¾	1¾ 1¾
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	4	1¾
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	2¾	6	6 6¾
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	6¾	7¾	
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	6¾	4¾	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	¾	¾	¾
2048	Wheal Wrey (silver-lead)	¼	1¾	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association copper), Jamaica	1	2
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	¾ ¾
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2¾	2
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	2¾
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1¾
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1¾ 1½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4¾	1¾

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

	Paid.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
Agua Fria	1	1¾ ¾ 2..	2¾ ..	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	2
Anglo-Californian	¾	¾ 1 ..	¾ 1¼ ..	1¼ 1 ..	— ..	1 ..	—
Australasian	2	3 ..	3⅜ ¾ ..	3⅜ ¾ ..	— ..	3¼ ¾ ..	—
Australian Freehold	1	¾ ..	¾ ..	¾ 1 ..	¾ ..	— ..	—
Ave Maria	1	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	¾
British Australian Gold	1	¾ ..	¾ ..	— ..	¾ ..	¾ ..	¾
St. John del Rey	15	28¾ 8 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Carsons Creek	1	— ..	1¼ ¾ ..	— ..	1¼ ¾ ..	1¼ ..	1¼
Cobre Copper	40	32¾ 3¾ ..	— ..	— ..	35½ ..	36 ..	36¾ 5¾
Colonial Gold	1	1¼ ¾ ¾..	1¼ ¾ ..	1¼ ¾ ..	— ..	1¼ ..	1¼
English and Aust. Cop.	5	— ..	4¾ ..	4¾ ..	— ..	5 ..	5 4¾ 5¾
Golden Mountain	1	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1
Great Polgooth	3	— ..	— ..	— ..	4¾ ..	— ..	—
Mexican & S. American	9	— ..	— ..	— ..	2¾ ..	— ..	—
Nouveau Monde	1	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	— ..	—
Port Phillip	1	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼ ..	1¼
Santiago de Cuba	10¾	6¾ ..	— ..	6¾ ..	— ..	— ..	6¾
Tincroft	7	— ..	— ..	10¾ ..	— ..	10 9¾ ..	—
United Mexican	28¾	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2¾
West Mariposa	1	— ..	— ..	¾ ..	— ..	— ..	¾

Prices of Bank shares show a decidedly upward tendency, and an increased business has been done. British North American, Colonial, Provincial of Ireland, Union of London, and other shares, have all risen. Since the notice of last week, in which attention was drawn to the lucrative field thrown open for the operations of such banks as are connected with our Australian possessions, inquiry for shares in these undertakings has been stimulated, and holders refuse to sell, except at enhanced values. Bank of Australasia shares have risen 2l., having been freely dealt in as high as 42 ex div. The sales of the week are—Australasia, 42 ex div.; British North American, 51¼; Colonial, 12 ½; London and County, 23¾; London Joint Stock, 18½; National of Ireland, 18; Provincial of Ireland, 44 ½; South Australian, 24¾; Union of London 15 ¾.

Dock stocks are in demand, and looking up. London stock has risen to 124½, and St. Katharine to 82; Commercial is firm at 90¾; Southampton Dock shares (with 50l. paid) have been much inquired for, and are marked at the improved value of 25.

In Steam-Boat shares Peninsular and Orientals have been much dealt in at improved prices. Royal Mail Steam shares, on the other hand, are weaker, and have receded; General Steam Navigation are firm.

Insurance shares remain very firm, though with rather less movement than of late. Alliance, British and Foreign, have improved to 22¼ ex div.; Atlas to 18½; and Rock Life to 7¼ ex div.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 9; Australian Agriculture 16½; Australian Trust, 21; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company 23¾ ex div.; South Australian, 24¼.

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